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EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

Employment and Unemployment, April

Employment increased by 170,000 between March and April, an unusually large increase for this time of year. The increased demand for labour was accompanied by a large net influx of 87,000 into the labour force. Unemployment dropped by 83,000 to an estimated 622,000, which was 70,000 higher than a year earlier.

In the week ended April 22, the labour force was estimated at 6,440,000; a month earlier the estimate was 6,353,000 and a year earlier it was 6,259,000. Employment was estimated at 5,818,000, compared with 5,648,000 a month earlier and 5,707,000 a year earlier, and unemployment at 622,000, compared with 705,000 in March and 552,000 in April 1960.

Employment

More than a third of the employment gain between March and April took place in agriculture. Construction accounted for another one third, and service, manufacturing and transportation accounted for most of the remainder. One of the more significant advances was in service, in which employment is currently 8 per cent ahead of last year. This gain was reflected in a larger-than-usual increase in the number of women employed during the month.

The rise of about 50,000 in construction employment brought the total almost up to last year's level. Some recovery was also evident in manufacturing and trade. Employment was still lagging in forestry, mining and transportation. Employment in April was 111,000 higher than a year earlier. The number of employed women was up 129,000, while the number of men employed was down 18,000.

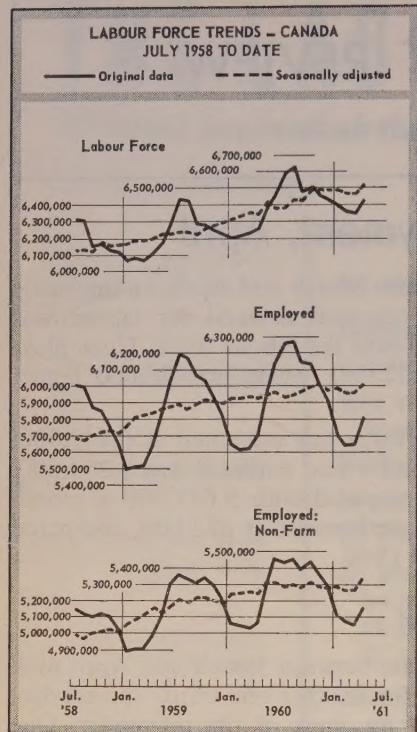
Of the estimated 5,818,000 employed in April, 4,171,000 were men and 1,647,000 women. In the preceding month, employed men totalled 4,048,000; women 1,600,000. The employment total in April 1960 was made up of 4,189,000 men and 1,518,000 women.

Non-agricultural employment in April was estimated at 5,166,000, compared with 5,055,000 in March and 5,066,000 in April 1960. Agricultural employment was 652,000, compared with 593,000 a month earlier and 641,000 a year earlier.

Employment gains during the month were more than seasonal in most parts of the country. In Ontario employment was little higher than a year earlier; but elsewhere, employment gains ranged from 2 per cent in the Pacific region to about 5 per cent in the Atlantic region.

Unemployment

The unemployment decrease between March and April was 83,000, greater than in the same period last year but about the same as in 1958 and 1959.



about the same number as a year earlier. Those unemployed four months or more numbered 329,000, against 253,000 a year earlier.

Regional Summaries

Employment in the Atlantic region increased seasonally between March and April, in spite of adverse weather conditions. Much of the increase took place in service, agriculture, and construction. Agricultural activity was hampered, to some extent, by late snow. Heavy ice delayed the start of the fishing season.

There was little new activity in forestry, and weight restrictions on roads retarded the seasonal pickup in sawmilling and transportation. In coal mining, cutbacks in production and employment continued. Employment in pulp and paper mills, generally, remained steady. Employment conditions in iron and steel and transportation equipment remained fairly good. Bad weather retarded the spring pickup in construction.

Employment, at 474,000, was 21,000 higher than last year. The trade and service industries accounted for the increase. In many areas, manufacturing employment continued at a slightly higher level than last year. Employment in coal mining showed a year-to-year decline.

Unemployment was estimated at 99,000 (17.3 per cent of the labour force), compared with 101,000 in March and 89,000 (16.4 per cent) in April 1960.

The labour force in the Atlantic region was estimated at 573,000 in April, 560,000 in March, and 542,000 in April 1960.

The decrease was almost entirely among men. There was little change in the number of unemployed women; as usual, most of the women who found jobs during the month came from outside the labour force.

The number unemployed in April, 622,000, represented 9.7 per cent of the labour force compared with 8.8 per cent a year earlier. The unemployment rate was up over last year in all regions.

Of the 622,000 unemployed in April, 32,000 were on temporary layoff and 590,000 were without work and seeking work. Of the latter, 559,000 were seeking full-time work and 31,000 were looking for part-time work.

Some 84,000 of the workseekers had become unemployed during the preceding month. This number was more than offset by the 158,000 of the previous month's total that had found jobs or withdrawn from the labour force during the month.

An estimated 261,000 had been jobless for three months or less; just

over 100,000 were jobless for four months or more.

Employment in Quebec increased more than seasonally between March and April; the rate of increase being higher than in any corresponding period since 1953. In manufacturing, consumer goods industries, in general, experienced seasonal increases in activity, and new hirings were reported in a number of plants.

In the textile industry the improved employment levels of the first quarter were maintained. Most iron and steel products and building-supplies industries reported seasonal increases in output and employment. In transportation equipment, the aircraft industry continued operating at a high level, whereas production and employment in the railway stock and shipbuilding industries remained low. A considerable increase in construction activity was reported in most areas.

The large increase in employment over the year was due, for the most part, to the service industry and agriculture. Some increases also occurred in residential and municipal construction. Increases in certain manufacturing industries, such as paper products, textiles and machine shops, were offset by declines in others, especially sheet metal, rubber and leather products, and shipbuilding. Employment in forestry was much below last year's level.

Unemployment in April was estimated at 233,000 (12.9 per cent of the labour force), compared with 267,000 a month earlier and 221,000 (12.6 per cent) in April 1960.

The labour force was estimated at 1,803,000 in April, 1,785,000 in March, and 1,750,000 in April 1960.

Employment in Ontario increased by an estimated 49,000 from March to April, a larger gain than is usual at this time of year. Such seasonal industries as construction, farming, and lake shipping were responsible for most, if not all, of the employment gain; however, forestry was at a virtual standstill, owing to transportation difficulties.

Developments in manufacturing were mixed. Small layoffs were reported in several industries, notably automobile, clothing, heavy electrical apparatus and locomotive plants. On the other hand, there were some recalls by food and beverage processors and producers of heavy machinery. Employment in primary iron and steel, and in paper mills, remained steady over the month.

Employment changed very little over the year. The number of men employed declined substantially, due mainly to reduced employment in agriculture, mining, forestry and heavy goods manufacturing, all of which employ a high proportion of men. Continued expansion of the service producing industries over the year was responsible for a large increase in the number of women employed.

Unemployment in April, at 160,000, was 6.8 per cent of the labour force, compared with 190,000 a month earlier and 136,000 (5.8 per cent) in April 1960. The labour force, in April, was estimated at 2,367,000, in March at 2,348,000, and in April 1960 at 2,338,000.

Farm employment increased substantially between March and April, as preparatory work for seeding proceeded after an early spring break-up. In non-farm industries, employment in construction rose markedly and seasonal increases occurred in transportation, trade and service.

Iron and steel plants continued to operate at reduced employment levels and men were laid off in one pipe plant on completion of orders for large diameter pipe. Load restrictions on roads hampered work in oil fields and

a few construction sites. However, some preliminary work was completed on the large pipeline projects in the region and activity was stepped up on the four hydro projects.

An increase of 34,000 in employment from April 1960 was divided between farming and non-agricultural industries. In the latter the largest employment increases occurred in service industry. In transportation, a smaller volume of shipments of most commodities and consolidation of railway operations brought about a modest decrease in the number employed. Mining employment was well up from a year earlier in Manitoba, where base-metal mining employment increased in the northern part of the province. An increase in the number of new housing units helped raise construction employment near to the year-earlier figure.

Unemployment in April 1961, estimated at 72,000, accounted for 6.4 per cent of the labour force. In April 1960, it was 58,000 (5.4 per cent).

Employment in April was estimated at 1,046,000, in March at 1,009,000, and in April 1960 at 1,012,000. The labour force was estimated at 1,118,000 in April, at 1,085,000 in March and at 1,070,000 in April 1960.

Employment rose more than seasonally in the Pacific region. Strong seasonal advances were registered in construction and services employment. Some transportation workers were hired as the volume of grain exports to the Far East continued to increase.

The spring break-up continued to hamper logging, and highway load restrictions curtailed movements of lumber and other goods. Sawmills hired some men as production levels were increased. Employment in pulp and paper plants remained strong. In other manufacturing seasonal increases in machine shops and metal working plants were partly offset by layoffs in some textile plants on completion of spring and summer lines. Spring work commenced on farms.

Total employment in April moved ahead of last year's level. The year-to-years gains occurred mainly in the service industry, while employment in mining and construction approached year-earlier levels. In manufacturing, declines in sawmilling, plywood production, and iron and steel products were largely offset by substantial gains in pulp and paper plants, and some modest increases in base metal smelting and chemicals.

Unemployment in April at 58,000, represented 10.0 per cent of the labour force, compared with 71,000 in March and 48,000 (8.6 per cent) a year earlier. Employment was estimated at 521,000 in April, and at 504,000 a month earlier. In April 1960, it was estimated at 511,000.

The labour force was estimated at 579,000 in April, 575,000 in March and 559,000 in April 1960.

LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

Labour Market Areas	Labour Surplus				Approximate Balance	
	1		2		3	
	April 1961	April 1960	April 1961	April 1960	April 1961	April 1960
Metropolitan.....	9	8	3	4	.....	.....
Major Industrial.....	18	16	8	10	.....	.....
Major Agricultural.....	6	8	8	6	.....	.....
Minor.....	34	39	22	18	2	1
Total.....	67	71	41	38	2	1

CLASSIFICATION OF LABOUR MARKET AREAS—APRIL

	SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS	MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS	APPROXIMATE BALANCE	LABOUR SHORTAGE
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
METROPOLITAN AREAS (labour force 75,000 or more)	Calgary Edmonton Hamilton Montreal Quebec-Levis St. John's Vancouver-New Westminster and Mission City Windsor (incl. Leam.) Winnipeg	→ Halifax → OTTAWA-HULL → TORONTO		
MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS (labour force 25,000-75,000; 60 per cent or more in non-agricul- tural activity)	Brantford Corner Brook Cornwall Farnham-Granby Ft. William-Pt. Arthur Joliette Lac St. Jean Moncton New Glasgow Niagara Peninsula Peterborough Rouyn-Val d'Or SAINT JOHN Shawinigan Sherbrooke Sydney Trois Rivières Timmins-Kirkland Lake	Guelph Kingston Kitchener London → OSHAWA → SARNIA Sudbury Victoria		
MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AREAS (labour force 25,000-75,000; 40 per cent or more agricultural)	Charlottetown Prince Albert Red Deer Rivière du Loup Thetford-Mégantic- St. Georges Yorkton	→ BARRIE → Brandon → CHATHAM → LETHBRIDGE Moose Jaw North Battleford Regina → SASKATOON		
MINOR AREAS (labour force 10,000-25,000)	Bathurst Beauharnois Bracebridge Bridgewater Campbellton Cranbrook Dauphin DAWSON CREEK Drummondville Edmundston Fredericton Gaspe Grand Falls Kentville Montmagny Newcastle North Bay Okanagan Valley Pembroke Portage La Prairie Prince George-Quesnel Prince Rupert Quebec North Shore Rimouski Ste. Agathe-St. Jerome St. Stephen Sault Ste. Marie Sorel Summerside Truro Valleyfield Victoriaville Woodstock Yarmouth	→ BELLEVILLE- TRENTON Brampton Central Vancouver Island → CHILLIWACK Drumheller Galt Goderich Kamloops LACHUTE-STE. THERESE → LINDSAY Listowel Medicine Hat → OWEN SOUND → ST. HYACINTHE → ST. JEAN St. Thomas → SIMCOE Stratford → TRAIL-NELSON Walkerton → WEYBURN Woodstock-Tillsonburg	Kitimat → SWIFT CURRENT	

→ The areas shown in capital letters are those that have been reclassified during the month; an arrow indicates the group from which they moved. For an explanation of the classification system used, see page 424, April issue.

Current Labour Statistics

(Latest available statistics as of May 15, 1961)

Principal Items	Date	Amount	Percentage Change From	
			Previous Month	Previous Year
<i>Manpower</i>				
Total civilian labour force (a).....(000)	April 22	6,440	+ 1.4	+ 2.9
Employed.....(000)	April 22	5,818	+ 3.0	+ 1.9
Agriculture.....(000)	April 22	652	+ 9.9	+ 1.7
Non-agriculture.....(000)	April 22	5,166	+ 2.2	+ 2.0
Paid workers.....(000)	April 22	4,677	+ 2.0	+ 0.8
At work 35 hours or more.....(000)	April 22	4,998	N.A.	+ 6.7
At work less than 35 hours.....(000)	April 22	680	N.A.	-14.9
Employed but not at work.....(000)	April 22	140	N.A.	-37.8
Unemployed.....(000)	April 22	622	-11.8	+12.7
Atlantic.....(000)	April 22	99	- 2.0	+11.2
Quebec.....(000)	April 22	233	-12.7	+ 5.4
Ontario.....(000)	April 22	160	-15.8	+17.6
Prairie.....(000)	April 22	72	- 5.3	+24.1
Pacific.....(000)	April 22	58	-18.3	+20.8
Without work and seeking work.....(000)	April 22	590	-11.2	+14.1
On temporary layoff up to 30 days.....(000)	April 22	32	-22.0	- 8.6
Industrial employment (1949=100).....	February	110.9	- 0.6	- 3.2
Manufacturing employment (1949=100).....	February	104.6	+ 0.3	- 4.0
Immigration.....	1st Qtr. 1961	11,839	—	-28.7
Destined to the labour force.....	1st Qtr. 1961	5,374	—	-33.6
<i>Strikes and Lockouts</i>				
Strikes and lockouts.....	April	30	-11.8	+ 3.4
No. of workers involved.....	April	6,265	+41.5	+14.4
Duration in man days.....	April	59,240	+43.9	+120.5
<i>Earnings and Income</i>				
Average weekly wages and salaries (ind. comp.).....	February	\$77.78	+ 1.0	+ 3.2
Average hourly earnings (mfg.).....	February	\$ 1.82	+ 0.6	+ 2.8
Average hours worked per week (mfg.).....	February	40.4	+ 0.7	0.0
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	February	\$73.41	+ 0.9	+ 2.7
Consumer price index (1949=100).....	April	129.1	0.0	+ 1.3
Index numbers of weekly wages in 1949 dollars (1949=100).....	February	136.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.9
Total labour income.....\$000,000	February	1,501	+ 0.5	+ 2.5
<i>Industrial Production</i>				
Total (average 1949=100).....	March	163.9	- 1.2	- 3.9
Manufacturing.....	March	144.9	+ 0.3	- 4.2
Durables.....	March	140.3	+ 0.9	- 8.2
Non-durables.....	March	149.0	+ 0.1	- 0.7

(a) Distribution of these figures between male and female workers can be obtained from *Labour Force* a monthly publication of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also p. 424, April issue.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING REVIEW

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

There were 131 major collective agreements covering approximately 332,000 employees in various stages of negotiation during April. Of these, 21 were concluded during the month, providing wage increases for more than 32,000 workers. These settlements bring the number of new major agreements signed during the first four months of the year to 65. Nearly all of these settlements were reached either by direct bargaining between the parties or during the conciliation process; only in two cases was settlement arrived at while a strike was in progress. One of these occurred at the **Burrard Dry Dock** in Vancouver and the other at the Marine Division of **Canadian Vickers** in Montreal.

Another strike in the shipbuilding industry was called in March by the **Marine Workers' Federation**. It continued during April, involving some 1,200 employees of **Halifax Shipyards** at Halifax and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. An additional 1,000 shipyard workers, members of the **Marine Workers' Federation** and four other unions, rejected a conciliation board's recommendation for a total increase of 4 cents an hour spread over a two year period, and called a strike at **Saint John Shipbuilding and Dry Dock**, Saint John, New Brunswick.

During the last week in April a strike involving 1,200 employees developed in Toronto when negotiations broke down between the **Hotel and Club Employees Union** and the **Royal York Hotel**. The hotel, operated by the CPR, had offered a wage increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour effective April 1 and proposed a reduction in the requirement for layoff notice from seven days to 48 hours, but these terms were rejected by the union. To maintain operations during the strike management curtailed many of its services, brought in key personnel from other CPR hotels across Canada and hired additional staff locally.

Towards the end of April, negotiations were conducted to avert a strike scheduled for May 16 that would have tied up operations of the nation's **major railways** and would have directly involved 115,000 workers across Canada represented by **15 non-operating railway unions**. The unions' basis for settlement was the 14-cents-an-hour increase over a two-year contract recommended by an earlier conciliation board report, but management consistently maintained that they were financially unable to meet these added wage costs. Early in May, however, some 10 days prior to the strike deadline, the railways announced their acceptance of the conciliation board's recommendations, thus bringing to an end the 18 months' old labour dispute.

Four of the major settlements concluded during April provided wage increases and improved fringe benefits for 9,400 workers in the aluminum industry. These workers are represented by the **Metal Trades' Federation**, and the settlements were negotiated with the **Aluminum Company of Canada** for its Arvida, Ile Maligne and Shawinigan plants as well as with **Canadian British Aluminum** for its Baie Comeau plant. Each of the three agreements with the Aluminum Company of Canada were signed for a three-year term and provided a total wage increase of 18 cents an hour to be paid in three instalments. The first instalment of 6 cents an hour was retroactive to September 17, 1960, the expiry date of the previous agreement; the second and third instalments of 6 cents each are to become effective on May 4, 1962 and May 4, 1963 respectively. The existing cost-of-living bonus, amounting to 9 cents an hour, was

incorporated into the wage structure and the cost-of-living escalator clause was discontinued. Vacation provisions were changed to provide for three weeks' annual paid vacation after 10 years of service rather than after 15 years as previously. It was further agreed that if 80 per cent of the eligible employees signed authorization forms, the check-off would then become applicable to all employees. The agreement between Metal Trades' Federation, and Canadian British Aluminum was also signed for a three-year period. The 750 employees covered were granted a 5 per cent pay increase effective immediately, and another 5 per cent to become effective April 1, 1962. On May 1, 1961 the 48 hour work week was reduced to 42 hours with maintenance of take-home pay. In addition, the contract provided for settlement pay up to a maximum of \$250, depending upon the time worked and certain eligibility requirements.

Bargaining continued to be quite active in the electrical products industries. **Canadian General Electric** at Montreal and Quebec City was bargaining for the renewal of an agreement with the **International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers**. In separate negotiations between the company and the **United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers** representing 5,000 employees in Toronto, Peterborough and Guelph, a conciliation board reported that it was unable to bridge the gap between the parties, but recommended that further talks be held. A mediator was appointed to help in these discussions and in mid-May the parties reportedly agreed upon a three-year contract to replace the expired five-year agreement. The settlement, ratified by the union membership, was reported to provide a total wage increase of 10 cents an hour over the life of the agreement. Concurrent with these negotiations were talks between the same union and **Canadian Westinghouse**. These negotiations had reached the conciliation board stage during the month and the first meeting of the board was scheduled for early May.

More than 9,400 workers in the electrical products industry received wage increases from the settlements reached by the **Northern Electric Company** and its **employees' associations** in Montreal, Que. and Belleville, Ont. Three separate agreements, each lasting one year, were signed in Montreal. One of these, affecting 2,200 office workers, provided increases ranging from \$6 to \$17 per month retroactive to February 27, 1961; another, affecting 400 tradesmen who install telephones, provided increases ranging from 5 cents to 9 cents an hour retroactive to February 27, 1961; and the third, covering approximately 6,000 plant tradesmen provided increases ranging from 6 cents to 9 cents retroactive to February 27, 1961. The Company's 800 employees in Belleville also signed a one-year agreement that provided for increases in wages of 6 cents to 9 cents an hour depending on job classification.

A great many of the original 127 items on the bargaining agenda between **Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission** and the **National Union of Public Service Employees** were resolved by direct talks between the parties. However, a number of important items were still outstanding at the end of the month and the union was notified that the Commission would seek the aid of a conciliation officer to resolve the remaining issues.

The 25 one-year agreements signed last year in the pulp and paper industry will terminate by the end of the second quarter. During talks between **Canadian International Paper** and its subsidiary New Brunswick International Paper and four unions representing 6,000 workers employed at the company's six mills located in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, the parties agreed to postpone further negotiations until September 17, 1961, subject to certain interim adjustments. Negotiations opened between **Abitibi Power and Paper** and the five unions representing 6,000 employees working at nine company mills in Ontario,

Quebec and Manitoba. The unions' original request for a general 12-cents-an-hour wage increase was rejected by the company, and at the end of the month the parties had sought the aid of a conciliation officer.

Collective Bargaining Scene

Agreements covering 500 or more employees,
excluding those in the construction industry

Part I—Agreements Expiring During May, June and July

(except those under negotiation in April)

Company and Location	Union
Algoma Ore Properties, Wawa, Ont.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Algoma Steel, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Anglo-Nfld. Development, Grand Falls, Nfld.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Avro & Orenda Engines, Malton, Ont.	Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC)
B.C. Electric, company-wide	I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Bowater's Nfld. Paper, Corner Brook, Nfld.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Bldg. maintenance companies, Vancouver, B.C.	Bldg. Service Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Canada Cement, N.B., Que., Ont., Man. & Alta.	Cement Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Consolidated Paper, Cap de la Madeleine & Three Rivers, Que.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Consolidated Paper, Grand'Mere, Que.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Consolidated Paper, Les Escoumins, Que.	Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
Consolidated Paper, Shawinigan, Que.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Courtaulds Canada, Cornwall, Ont.	Textile Wkrs. Union (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Cyanamid of Canada, Niagara Falls, Ont.	U.E. (Ind.)
Dom. Structural Steel, Montreal, Que.	Mine Wkrs. (Ind.)
Donahue Bros., Clermont, Que.	Carpenters (Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.) (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dosco, Cdn. Bridge, Walkerville, Ont.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dosco (Wabana Mines), Bell Island, Nfld.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Fraser Companies, Cabano, Que.	Woodcutters, Farmers' Union (Ind.)
Fraser Companies, Edmundston, N.B.	Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Gaspesia woods contractors, Chandler, Que.	Woodcutters, Farmers' Union (Ind.)
Great Lakes Paper, Fort William, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Hamilton Cotton & subsids., Hamilton, Dundas & Trenton, Ont.	Textile Wkrs. Union (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Hotel Dieu St. Vallier, Chicoutimi, Que.	Service Empl. Federation (CNTU)
Howard Smith Paper, Cornwall, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Kimberley-Clark Paper, Terrace Bay, Ont.	I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
K.V.P. Company, Espanola, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Marathon Corp. of Can., Marathon, Ont.	Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Montreal Transp. Commission, Que.	Railway, Transport & General Wkrs. (CLC)
Motor Trans. Ind. Relations Bureau (car carriers), Ont.	Teamsters (Ind.)
Ontario Paper, Thorold, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Ont.-Minnesota Paper, Fort Francis & Kenora, Ont.	Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Polymer Corporation, Sarnia, Ont.	Oil Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Provincial Paper, Thorold, Ont.	Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Que. North Shore Paper, Baie Comeau, Que.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
St. Lawrence Corp., Red Rock, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Ste. Anne Power, Beaupre, Que.	Carpenters (Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.) (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Sask. Wheat Pool (Elevator Div.), Ont., Man., Sask. & B.C.	Empl. Assoc. (Ind.)
Spruce Falls & Kimberley-Clark, Kapuskasing, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Stelco (Canada Works), Hamilton, Ont.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Stelco (Hamilton Works), Hamilton, Ont.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Stelco, Montreal, Que.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
White Spot Restaurants, Vancouver, B.C.	Empl. Union (Ind.)

Part II—Negotiations in Progress During April

Bargaining

Company and Location	Union
Abitibi Paper, Iroquois Falls, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Abitibi Paper, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Acme, Borden's & other dairies, Toronto, Ont.	Teamsters (Ind.)
Anglo-Cdn. Paper, Forestville, Que.	Carpenters (Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.) (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Assoc. des Marchands Détailants (Produits Alimentaires), Quebec, Que.	Commerce Empl. Federation (CNTU)
Assoc. Patronale du Commerce, (Hardware), Quebec, Que.	Commerce Empl. Federation (CNTU)
Assoc. Patronale des Services Hospitaliers, Quebec, Que.	Services Federation (CNTU) (male)
Assoc. Patronale des Services Hospitaliers, Quebec, Que.	Services Federation (CNTU) (female)
Can. Iron Foundries, Three Rivers, Que.	Moulders (AFL-CIO/CLC)
C.B.C., company-wide	Radio & T. V. Empl. (ARTEC) (Ind.)
Cdn. General Electric, Cobourg, Oakville, Peterborough & Toronto, Ont.	I.U.E. (AFL-CIO/CLC) (plant & salaried empl.)
Cdn. General Electric, Montreal & Quebec, Que.	I.U.E. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Cdn. International Paper, N.B., Que. & Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & Oper. Engineers (AFL-CIO)
Cdn. Tube & Steel, Montreal, Que.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Clothing Mfrs. Assoc., Quebec, Farnham & Victoriaville, Que.	Clothing Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
C.N.R., system-wide	Locomotive Engineers (Ind.)
C.N.R., system-wide	Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
C.N.R., system-wide	Trainmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
C.P.R., system-wide	Locomotive Engineers (Ind.)
C.P.R., system-wide	Trainmen (AFL-CIO/CLC) (dining car staff)
C.P.R. Atlantic & Central regions	Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
C.P.R. Atlantic & Central regions	Trainmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
C.P.R. Prairie & Pacific regions	Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
C.P.R., Prairie & Pacific regions	Trainmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Consolidated Paper, Port Alfred, Que.	Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
Dominion Bridge, Vancouver, B.C.	Structural Iron Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dominion Coal, Sydney, N.S.	Mine Wkrs. (Ind.)
Dom. Rubber (Footwear Div.), Kitchener, Ont.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dom. Rubber (Tire Div.), Kitchener, Ont.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Donnacona Paper, Donnacona, Que.	Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
Dunlop Canada, Toronto, Ont.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dunlop Canada, Whitby, Ont.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dupuis Freres, Montreal, Que.	Commerce Empl. Federation (CNTU)
East. Can. Newsprint Grp., Que. & N.S.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
E. B. Eddy, Hull, Que.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Edmonton City, Alta.	I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Edmonton City, Alta.	Public Empl. (CLC) (clerical empl.)
Edmonton City, Alta.	Public Empl. (CLC) (outside wkrs.)
Employing Printers' Assoc., Montreal, Que.	Bookbinders (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Employing Printers' Assoc., Montreal, Que.	Printing Pressmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Goodrich Canada, Kitchener, Ont.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Halifax City, N.S.	Public Empl. (CLC) (inside wkrs.)
Hamilton City, Ont.	Public Empl. (CLC) (office wkrs.)
Hamilton City, Ont.	Public Service Empl. (CLC) (outside wkrs.)
Hamilton General Hospitals, Hamilton, Ont.	Public Empl. (CLC)
H. J. Heinz, Leamington, Ont.	Packinghouse Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Kellogg Company, London, Ont.	Millers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Kelvinator of Canada, London, Ont.	Auto Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
MacDonald Tobacco, Montreal, Que.	Tobacco Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Miramichi Lumber, Chatham Industries & others, Miramichi Ports	Miramichi Trades & Labour (Ind.)
N.B. Power Commission, province-wide	I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Noranda Mines, Noranda, Que.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Old Sydney Collieries, Sydney Mines, N.S.	Mine Wkrs. (Ind.)
Ontario Hydro, company-wide	Public Service Empl. (CLC)
Price Bros., Kenogami & Riverbend, Que.	Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
R.C.A. Victor, Montreal, Que.	Empl. Assoc. (Ind.)
R.C.A. Victor, Montreal, Que.	I.U.E. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
St. Boniface General Hospital, St. Boniface, Man.	Empl. Union of Hospital Inst. (Ind.)
Sask. Power Corp., province-wide	Oil Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)

Union

	Company and Location
Scott Clothing, Longueuil, Que.	Empl. Assoc. (Ind.)
Shell Oil, Montreal East, Que.	Empl. Council (Ind.)
Tamper Limited, Lachine, Que.	I.U.E. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
T.C.A., company-wide	Air Line Pilots (Ind.)
Union composing rooms, Toronto, Ont.	Typographical Union (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	Public Empl. (CLC)
Various pulp & paper mills, B.C.	Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Westeel Products, western provinces	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Winnipeg City, Man.	Public Service Empl. (CLC)

Conciliation Officer

B.A. Oil, Clarkson, Ont.	Oil Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Calgary City, Alta.	Public Empl. (CLC) (clerical empl.)
Can. Steamship Lines, Ont. & Que.	Railway Clerks (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Cdn. Vickers (Engineering Div.), Montreal, Que.	Boilermakers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Dryden Paper, Dryden, Ont.	Carpenters (Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.) (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Fisheries Assoc., B.C.	United Fishermen (Ind.) (tendermen)
Fisheries Assoc. & Cold Storage Cos., B.C.	United Fishermen (Ind.) & Native Brotherhood (Ind.) (shore wkrs.)
Food stores (various) Winnipeg, Man.	Retail Clerks (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Forest Industrial Relations, B.C. coast	Woodworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Hollinger Mines, Timmins, Ont.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Hospitals (six), Montreal & District, Que.	Service Empl. Federation (CNTU)
Lakehead Term. Elevators Assoc., Fort William	Railway Clerks (AFL-CIO/CLC)
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Schumaker, Ont.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Saguenay Terminals, Port Alfred, Que.	Metal Trades' Federation (CNTU)
Scarborough Township, Ont.	Public Empl. (CLC) (outside wkrs.)
Shipping Federation of Can., Montreal, Que.	I.L.A. (CLC)
Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Ont.	Building Service Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)

Conciliation Board

Assoc. Patronale des Mfrs. de Chaussures, Quebec, Que.	Leather & Shoe Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
B.C. Hotels Assoc., New Westminster, Burnaby, Fraser Valley, B.C.	Hotel Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
B.C. Hotels Assoc., Vancouver, B.C.	Public Empl. (CLC) (outside wkrs.)
Calgary City, Alta.	Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
Canada Paper, Windsor Mills, Que.	Auto Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Canadian Car, Fort William, Ont.	Railway Carmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Cdn. Car & Foundry, Montreal, Que.	Lithographers (CLC)
Cdn. Lithographers Assoc., eastern Canada	U.E. (Ind.)
Cdn. Westinghouse, Hamilton, Ont.	Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
Consolidated Paper, Ste. Anne de Portneuf, Que.	Metal Trades' Federation (CNTU)
Davie Shipbuilding, Lauzon, Que.	Glass & Ceramic Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dominion Glass, Wallaceburg, Ont.	CNTU-chartered local
Dom. Oilcloth & Linoleum, Montreal, Que.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dom. Rubber (Rubber Div.), St. Jerome, Que.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Fittings Limited, Oshawa, Ont.	Textile Federation (CNTU)
Goodyear Cotton, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Miner Rubber, Granby, Que.	Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Sangamo Company, Leaside, Ont.	Air Line Flight Attendants (CLC)
T.C.A., company-wide	Building Service Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Toronto Western Hospital, Toronto, Ont.	

Post-Conciliation Bargaining

Cdn. General Electric, Toronto, Peterborough & Guelph, Ont.	U.E. (Ind.)
C.N.R., C.P.R., other railways	15 unions (non-operating empl.)

Arbitration

Hopital Hotel-Dieu, Montreal, Que.	Service Empl. Federation (CNTU)
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Work Stoppage

Halifax Shipyards (Dosco), Halifax & Dartmouth, N.S.	Marine Wkrs. (CLC)
Hotel Royal York (CPR), Toronto, Ont.	Hotel Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Saint John Shipbuilding & Dry Dock, Saint John, N.B.	Marine Wkrs. (CLC), Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others

Part III— Settlements Reached During April

(A summary of major terms on the basis of information immediately available. Figures for the number of employees covered are approximate.)

ALUMINUM Co., ARVIDA, QUE.—METAL TRADES' FEDERATION (CNTU): 3-yr. agreement covering 5,500 empl.—6¢-an-hr. increase retroactive to Sept. 17, 1960, an additional 6¢ an hr. eff. May 4, 1962 and a final increase of 6¢ an hr. eff. May 4, 1963; 3 wks. vacation after 10 yrs. of service (previously 3 wks. after 15 yrs.); if 80% of empl. sign authorization for check-off the company agreed to extend the check-off to all employees.

ALUMINUM CO., ILE MALIGNE, QUE.—METAL TRADES' FEDERATION (CNTU): 3-yr. agreement covering 900 empl.—6¢-an-hr. increase retroactive to Sept. 17, 1960, an additional 6¢ an hr. eff. May 4, 1962, and a final increase of 6¢ an hr. eff. May 4, 1963; 3 wks. vacation after 10 yrs. of service (previously 3 wks. after 15 yrs.); if 80% of empl. sign authorization for check-off the company agreed to extend the check-off to all employees.

ALUMINUM CO., SHAWINIGAN, QUE.—METAL TRADES' FEDERATION (CNTU): 3-yr. agreement covering 700 empl.—6¢-an-hr. increase retroactive to Sept. 17, 1960, an additional 6¢ an hr. eff. May 4, 1962, and a final increase of 6¢ an hr. eff. May 4, 1963; 3 wks. vacation after 10 yrs. of service (previously 3 wks. after 15 yrs.); if 80% of empl. sign authorization for check-off the company agreed to extend the check-off to all employees.

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CAN., CHALK RIVER & DEEP RIVER, ONT.—ATOMIC ENERGY ALLIED COUNCIL (AFL-CIO/CLC): 2-yr. agreement covering 1,000 empl.—increases ranging from 5¢ to 8¢ an hr. during the first year of the agreement; additional increases ranging from 6¢ to 9¢ an hr. during the second year; company will pay 75% of the cost of sickness and accident indemnity plan.

CDN. BRITISH ALUMINUM, BAIE COMEAU, QUE.—METAL TRADES' FEDERATION (CNTU): 2-yr. agreement covering 750 empl.—increase of 5% eff. April 1, 1961 plus a further increase of 5% eff. April 1, 1962; settlement pay to a max. of \$250 depending on time worked; weekly hrs. to be reduced from 48 hrs. to 42 hrs. eff. May 1, 1961 with full maintenance of take-home pay; 2 wks. vacation after 3 yrs. of service (formerly 2 wks. after 5 yrs.); improvement in the seniority clause; certain restrictions on contracting-out.

C.B.C. COMPANY-WIDE—BROADCAST EMPL. (AFL-CIO/CLC): 2-yr. agreement covering 1,500 empl.—9¢-an-hr. increase retroactive to Feb. 1, 1961; a further 7¢ an hr. eff. Feb. 1, 1962.

G. T. DAVIE & SONS, LAUZON, QUE.—METAL TRADES' FEDERATION (CNTU): 3-yr. agreement covering 500 empl.—5¢-an-hr. increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 1961; a further 9¢ an hr. eff. Jan. 1, 1962; an additional 5¢ an hr. eff. July 1, 1962 and 5¢ an hr. eff. Jan. 1, 1963; reduced work week eff. Sept. 1, 1961 from 41½ hrs. to 40 hrs. with an increase of 6¢ an hr. to compensate for the shorter time; 3 wks. vacation after 10 yrs. of service (formerly 3 wks. after 15 yrs.).

DOM. ENGINEERING WORKS, LACHINE, QUE.—MACHINISTS (AFL-CIO/CLC): 1-yr. agreement covering 900 empl.—5¢-an-hr. increase eff. April 1, 1961.

DUPONT OF CAN., KINGSTON, ONT.—MINE WKRS. (IND.): 1-yr. agreement covering 900 empl.—6¢-an-hr. increase eff. April 1, 1961; improved shift premiums.

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER, HAMILTON, ONT.—RUBBER WKRS. (AFL-CIO/CLC): 1-yr. agreement covering 1,000 empl.—6¢-an-hr. increase for day wkrs. with an increase of 4.3¢ an hr. for piece wkrs.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER, NEW TORONTO, ONT.—RUBBER WKRS. (AFL-CIO/CLC): 1-yr. agreement covering 1,100 empl.—6¢-an-hr. increase for day wkrs. and 5¢ an hr. for piece wkrs.; retroactive pay of \$10 on a prorated basis depending upon time worked during 4 wks. prior to settlement.

HUDSON BAY MINING, FLIN FLON, MAN.—CLC-CHARTERED LOCAL, MACHINISTS (AFL-CIO/CLC) & OTHERS: 2-yr. agreement covering 2,300 empl.—5¢-an-hr. increase eff. April 16, 1961 plus a further 6¢ an hr. eff. April 16, 1962; hazard pay increased from 10¢ an hr. to 15¢ an hr.; company to pay the difference between regular pay and jury duty pay.

MARINE INDUSTRIES, SOREL, QUE.—METAL TRADES' FEDERATION (CNTU): 3-yr. agreement covering 825 empl.—increase of 6¢ an hr. eff. April 1, 1961, a further increase of 6¢ an hr. eff. Sept. 3, 1961, plus 7¢ an hr. eff. Dec. 31, 1961; another 5¢ an hr. on July 1, 1962 and 6¢ an hr. on Dec. 30, 1962; work week to be reduced from 41½ hrs. to 40 hrs. eff. April 30, 1961; 3 wks. vacation after 10 yrs. of service (previously 3 wks. after 15 yrs.); all new empl. must become union members within 30 days of employment.

MOIRS LIMITED, HALIFAX, N.S.—TEAMSTERS (IND.) & BAKERY WKRS. (CLC): 2-yr. agreement covering 1,000 empl.—general increase of 5¢ an hour retroactive to Feb. 15, 1961; 2 additional paid statutory holidays.

NORTHERN ELECTRIC, BELLEVILLE, ONT.—EMPL. ASSOC. (IND.) (PLANT WKRS.): 1-yr. agreement covering 800 empl.—increases ranging from 6¢ to 9¢ an hr. retroactive to Feb. 27, 1961; 2 wks. paid vacation after 15 months of continuous service (formerly 1 wk.).

NORTHERN ELECTRIC, MONTREAL, QUE.—EMPL. ASSOC. (IND.) (PLANT WKRS.): 1-yr. agreement covering 6,000 empl.—increases ranging from 6¢ to 9¢ an hr., depending on classifications, retroactive to Feb. 27, 1961.

NORTHERN ELECTRIC, MONTREAL, QUE.—OFFICE EMPL. ASSOC. (IND.): 1-yr. agreement covering 2,200 empl.—increases ranging from \$6 per mo. to \$17 per mo., depending on classifications, retroactive to Feb. 20, 1961.

SHIPPING FEDERATION OF CAN., HALIFAX, N.S., SAINT JOHN, N.B. & THREE RIVERS, QUE.—I.L.A. (CLC): new agreement covering 3,000 empl.—details of settlement not yet available.

ST. LAWRENCE CORP., EAST ANGUS, QUE.—PULP & PAPER WKRS. FEDERATION (CNTU): 2-yr. agreement covering 500 empl.—13¢-an-hr. increase eff. May 1, 1961 plus an additional 3¢ an hr. eff. Nov. 1, 1961 and another 3¢ an hr. eff. Jan. 1, 1962; 3 wks. vacation after 10 yrs. of service (previously 3 wks. after 15 yrs.); 1 additional paid statutory holiday for a total of 8; bereavement leave.

VANCOUVER CITY, B.C.—FIRE FIGHTERS (AFL-CIO/CLC): 1-yr. agreement covering 650 empl.—increase of 1½%; 3 wks. paid vacation after 7 yrs. of service and 4 wks. after 17 yrs. (formerly 3 wks. after 8 yrs. and 4 wks. after 20 yrs.).

VANCOUVER POLICE COMMISSIONERS' BD., B.C.—PEACE OFFICERS (CLC): 1-yr. agreement covering 730 empl.—increase of 1½%; 3 wks. paid vacation after 7 yrs. of service and 4 wks. after 17 yrs. (formerly 3 wks. after 8 yrs. and 4 wks. after 20 yrs.).

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Gross National Product in 1960 3 Per Cent Higher than 1959's

Canada's gross national product for 1960 was estimated at a figure about 3 per cent higher than that for 1959. Physical volume of output was about 2 per cent higher, and prices about 1.5 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said last month.

Estimated gross national product last year was \$35,959 million.

The 1.5-per-cent increase in prices was the smallest for any year since 1955, when the increase was 1.3 per cent. The average annual price rise for the years 1956 to 1960 was 2.5 per cent.

The upward movement of the gross national product was interrupted in 1960. During the first quarter, the growth of total final purchases slackened, and during the second quarter both final purchases and the value of production declined.

Although final demand recovered in the third quarter, production did not fully respond, as the increased requirements were met, in part, from inventory.

In the fourth quarter, although final and inventory demand were once more exerting an expansionary influence on gross national product, the gains were modified by a decline in demand for Canadian exports.

The weakness in final demand during the year was centred in business outlays for new plant and equipment, housing construction, and consumer purchases of durable goods other than automobiles. Other factors tending to hold production in check included cutbacks in the rate of inventory accumulation in the second quarter and the shift to inventory liquidation in the third.

Main supports to activity during the year came from consumer expenditures for nondurables and services, from government purchases of goods and services, and from exports to overseas countries.

The slackening of economic activity was reflected in labour income, corporation profits and government revenues. The rise in labour income during the year was little more than half as large as the advance in 1959. Total personal income was higher by 4 per cent, compared with a gain of 6 per cent in 1959. Earnings of corporations last year fell about 6 per cent below the

1959 level. Because of lower income of business and the smaller rate of advance in personal incomes, total government revenues rose by a narrower margin than in 1959.

Production and Employment—The physical volume of output in 1960 advanced about 2 per cent. Both the goods- and service-producing industries shared in the gain, but the service-producing industries made the major contribution. Output was up significantly in all service industries but within the goods-producing group, movements diverged widely.

The moderate increase in the volume of production in employment was accompanied by a roughly equivalent gain in employment, which rose 1.7 per cent. But because most of the labour demand was in those areas, notably trade and services, where women constitute a large part of the labour force, while the weakness in demand was in those areas, notably durable goods manufacturing and construction, where men predominate, the gain in male employment was only fractional; the number of women employed increased 6 per cent.

The 1.7-per-cent increase in employment in 1960 fell short of the 2.8-per-cent growth of the labour force, and unemployment as a percentage of the labour force rose from an average of 6 per cent in 1959 to 7 per cent in 1960.

Commodity Imports in 1960 Down Fractionally from 1959

Canada imported \$5,492,300,000 worth of commodities in 1960, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reported. This figure was \$3,500,000 lower than the preliminary estimate issued in January (L.G., Feb., p. 109).

Imports for 1960 were \$16,600,000—a fractional 0.3 per cent—below the 1959 total of \$5,508,900,000.

As the average price level of imports rose slightly in 1960, the physical volume of imports in 1960 declined more than their value.

Of the leading import commodities, more registered increases than decreases in 1960, although non-farm machinery, by far the most valuable import, decreased 0.9 per cent below the 1959 level.

Imports of automobile parts increased 2.8 per cent, crude petroleum 2.1 per cent, and aircraft and parts 50 per cent. Automobiles, fruits, engines and boilers, cotton products, books, and plastics and plastic products also rose.

A decline of 3.3 per cent was recorded for electrical apparatus in 1960. There was a considerable decrease in farm implements and machinery. Rolling-mill products fell slightly, as did rubber and petroleum products imports.

All Provinces Plan to Observe Commonwealth Training Week

Two folders, "Why Bother to Graduate" and "Education, Training and Employment," prepared by the Department of Labour, will be distributed during Commonwealth Technical Training Week, May 29-June 4. A total of 1,338,000 of each of these pamphlets will be distributed through the school system.

All provincial governments by this time have indicated their intention to take part in the observance of the Week. Provincial planning committees have been set up, with members representing government, labour, industry, education, training, the National Employment Service, and others concerned with the training of Canadian youth. Committees are active also in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The first of the pamphlets outlines some of the reasons why students should stay in school until they graduate. Teachers will get the students to read it and will conduct a brief discussion of its contents.

The second folder, which contains a message to parents, will be given to the students to take home to their parents. It will bear the name of the minister of education of the province in which it is being distributed along with the name Hon. Michael Starr, federal Minister of Labour.

A third pamphlet, entitled "Training Today For Tomorrow," which explains the objectives of the Week and contains the Governor-General's proclamation on the subject, has been completed and 10,000 copies have been distributed to the provinces, and 15,000 more copies are being printed. Copies of this pamphlet have also been distributed to several national organizations taking part in the observance, including the Canadian Construction Association, the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, the Confederation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the YWCA, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

In connection with the Week, the Department of Labour has also produced and shipped 60,000 posters for use in every Canadian classroom, television clips and radio spots for broadcast during the Week, and a film clip for screening in major Canadian theatres that week.

Old Age Assistance Total Drops, Payments to Disabled Increase

The numbers of persons receiving old age assistance and blind persons allowances decreased but the number receiving disabled persons allowances increased during the first quarter of 1961, the Department of National Health and Welfare has announced.

Old Age Assistance—The number of persons receiving old age assistance in Canada decreased from 100,577 at December 31, 1960 to 100,184 at the end of the first quarter of 1961.

The federal Government's contributions under the federal-provincial scheme totalled \$7,710,851.01 for the quarter ended March 31, 1961, compared with \$7,736,244.59 in the preceding quarter. Since the inception of the Act, the federal Government has contributed \$220,054,002.28.

Federal expenditures for the fiscal year 1960-61 amounted to \$30,657,141.05, an increase of \$309,592.99 over the expenditure of \$30,347,548.06 in 1959-60.

At March 31, 1961, the average monthly assistance in the provinces ranged from \$48.72 to \$52.78, except in one province where the average was \$47.07. In all provinces the maximum assistance paid was \$55 a month.

Disabled Persons Allowances—The number of persons in Canada receiving allowances under the Disabled Persons Act increased from 50,627 at December 31, 1960 to 50,650 at the end of the first quarter of 1961.

The federal Government's contributions under the federal-provincial scheme totalled \$4,093,227.75 for the quarter ended March 31, 1961, compared with \$4,102,681.16 in the preceding quarter. Since the inception of the Act, the federal Government has contributed \$72,110,610.45.

Federal expenditure for the fiscal year 1960-61 amounted to \$16,385,819.75, an increase of \$334,859.53 over the expenditure of \$16,050,960.22 in 1959-60.

At March 31, 1961, the average monthly allowance in the province ranged from \$52.78 to \$54.57. In all provinces the maximum allowance paid was \$55 a month.

Blind Persons Allowances—The number of blind persons in Canada receiving allowances under the Blind Persons Act decreased from 8,665 at December 31, 1960 to 8,642 at the end of this year's first quarter.

The federal Government's contributions under the federal-provincial scheme totalled \$1,039,309.34 for the quarter ended March 31, 1961, compared with \$1,042,901.60 in the preceding quarter. Since the inception of the Act, the federal Government has contributed \$31,555,828.14.

Federal expenditure for the fiscal year 1960-61 amounted to \$4,161,832.93, a decrease of \$36,334.43 over the expenditure of \$4,198,167.36 in 1959-60.

At March 31, 1961, the average monthly allowance in the provinces ranged from \$50.51 to \$54.40. In all provinces the maximum allowance paid was \$55 a month.

U.S. Employment Service Urged To Increase Effectiveness

A national meeting of State Employment Security administrators and Employment Service directors to make plans for increasing the effectiveness of local State employment offices, through reorganization, more

job listings, improved facilities, closer relations with employers, and generally greater efforts to find jobs for qualified applicants, was recently urged on employment officials by the United States Secretary of Labor, Arthur Goldberg.

Mr. Goldberg said that he had asked the employment office of each state to submit a plan of action on the means of improving and strengthening the local offices of the federal-state employment service in the main urban centres.

Mr. Goldberg pointed out that extra funds had been provided by Congress to enable the employment service to be expanded and improved. Many offices in the larger centres had become overwhelmed by work in connection with unemployment insurance; but this situation must be changed, and employment service offices must become primarily placement offices to match workers and jobs, the Labor Secretary said.

Employment offices must not be satisfied with finding work for people who were already unemployed. They must go beyond that and must be prepared to anticipate the effects of automation and technological changes on employment, said Mr. Goldberg.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES A Guide to Items of Labour Interest in Hansard

(page numbers refer to Hansard)

April 10—Bill C-81, to amend Merchant Seamen Compensation Act to permit an allowance for orphans of a merchant seaman who are entitled to compensation under the Act to be paid, at the discretion of the Board, when the orphans are cared for and maintained elsewhere than in the former household, introduced by a private member and read the first time (p. 3482).

Resolution adopted by the United Nations requesting all member states to consider taking such separate and collective actions as are open to them to bring about the abandonment of policies of *apartheid* in South Africa, supported by Canada, does not, in the Government's view, condone the use of force or punitive measures by member states, the Prime Minister says in reply to a question by the Leader of the Opposition (p. 3483).

Representations asking that bilingual persons be employed in reasonable proportions at the Canadian National Telegraph office in Windsor and in other comparable localities across Canada will be made to the CNR, the Minister of Transport promises the member for Timmins (p. 3484).

Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation together with a summary of it by the Secretary of the Commission is tabled by the Prime Minister. After the report has been studied, the question of whether legislation will be introduced will be decided, and the House will be informed, he says in reply to a question (p. 3505).

April 11—Suggestion that the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation be sent to a committee which could conduct public hearings on it is made by the Leader of the Opposition. The Prime Minister says he could recall no case in which a Royal Commission report has been so submitted (p. 3529).

Instructions to discontinue sale of unemployment insurance stamps except to employers registered with the Unemployment Insurance Commission, effective March 27, were issued by the Post Office Department at the request of the Commission, the Minister of Labour says in reply to a question about the issue of stamps for casual employees (p. 3532).

Second reading of Bill C-28, to provide for a maximum wage of \$1.25 an hour for all employees under federal jurisdiction,

moved by a private member (p. 3550). The hour for private and public bills expires before the question is put (p. 3557).

April 12—*No directive encouraging civil servants to resign before the normal retirement age of 65 years has been issued by any government department, the Secretary of State says (p. 3573).*

The Government does not dismiss employees for political reasons, the Postmaster General says in reply to a question about the dismissal of post office employees in New Brunswick. One employee was dismissed for "political partisanship," however (p. 3575).

April 13—*Bulk lake carrier transferred by Canada Steamship Lines to British West Indies registry to save taxes and operating costs, if registered in Bermuda will appear in the Commonwealth registry and, while operating in the Great Lakes, will be entitled to the rights and privileges of ships that carry that registry, the Minister of Transport informs a questioner (p. 3612).*

April 17—*Steps to develop a secondary mortgage market in Canada "and thus to increase the flow of private investment into housing and contribute to greater stability in the construction industry" are being taken by the Government, the Minister of Public Works announces (p. 3703).*

"So-called 'efficiency experts'" are not employed by the Canadian National Railways, but the company does employ 175 "work method" employees, among whom are work study, methods, machine and material analysts, the Minister of Transport says in reply to a question (p. 3743).

April 18—*The railways have not asked for any instructions from the Government in the light of the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation since it was tabled, nor has the Government made any proposals to the railway companies or their employees as to what it considers would be grounds for a fair settlement, the Minister of Labour says in reply to questions (p. 3745).*

April 19—*Estimated numbers of unemployed men in the week ended March 18, in the various age groups; the estimated numbers of both sexes unemployed in the major seasonal industries during the winter and summer months of 1960; the estimated number of single and of married women unemployed in the week ended March 18; and the estimated number of men and women over 65 unemployed in the same week are given by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour in reply to a question (p. 3790).*

Number of persons whose unemployment insurance benefit entitlements were can-

celled because their contributions had been cancelled as not *bona fide* was 1,054 in January and 1,150 in February, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour says in reply to a question (p. 3791).

Other employment has been found for, or offered to all of the 21 employees of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation who were displaced by curtailment of the international service of the Corporation, with the exception of two who retired and two who voluntarily resigned to seek employment elsewhere, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Revenue says in reply to a question (p. 3791).

Persons employed by Crown corporations numbered 140,726 on March 31, 1960, and 134,455 on January 31, 1961, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce tells a questioner (p. 3792).

A measure to authorize cost-sharing programs of vocational rehabilitation for disabled persons introduced by the Minister of Labour after debate resumes on the resolution (p. 3805), and Bill C-84 is introduced and read the first time. The measure also provides for co-ordination of federal activities and the undertaking of research concerning such rehabilitation, as well as for the establishment of a national advisory council on rehabilitation.

April 20—*The winter works program for the construction of picnic areas and camp grounds in the provinces has been extended to May 31, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources announces (p. 3827).*

April 24—*Motion of non-confidence in the Government's trade policies, charging inconsistency and failure to develop a long-term foreign economic policy that would bring benefit to Canada by implementing a program to promote expansion of secondary manufacturing industries, is moved by the member for Laurier (p. 3942) when the House goes into committee of supply (p. 3933).*

April 25—*Consideration of non-confidence motion resumes (p. 3966). The motion is defeated (p. 3992).*

Hourly rates of pay for prevailing rate employees of the Department of National Defence in the Toronto area in certain trades, together with the dates on which the rates became effective, are given by the Associate Minister of National Defence, in reply to a question, as follows: plumbers \$3.14, June 1, 1959; painters \$2.41, May 1, 1959; motor mechanics \$2.02, September 1, 1958; and labourers \$1.75, March 1, 1961 (p. 4005).

Vocational Education in the 1960s

Canada can no longer afford the luxuries of indifferent preparation and use of its manpower, and will have to replace reliance on workers' picking up skills on the job with formal training programs, says Director of Vocational Training

Canada can no longer afford the luxuries of indifferent preparation and use of its manpower; formally organized programs of training will have to replace reliance on workers' picking up their skills and knowledge by informal means on the job, C. R. Ford, Director of the Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Labour, told the Ontario Educational Association last month.

A recent survey on the training of skilled manpower (L.G., July 1960, p. 662) found that 35 per cent of tradesmen in a sample of five skilled occupations were trained outside of Canada, Mr. Ford said. Although the Canadian industry appreciates the newcomers' contribution of skills and talents, it cannot continue to fill its skilled positions in this way and at the same time compete with nations where the development of manpower is given a high priority.

In those countries, technical and vocational training is a continuing process from school through employment, Mr. Ford noted. Impressive expansions and revisions of training programs have taken place in Britain, Germany, France and Switzerland, as well as in Russia. To maintain its position, Canada must develop a new perspective in the field of education and training for employment. In Europe, activity, confidence and prosperity have replaced fear and suspicion, and Europeans wonder why Canada seems to be "losing its way."

Mr. Ford, quoting Dr. E. D. MacPhee, Dean of Administration and Finance at the University of British Columbia, enumerated three reasons why a new look at training is necessary: (1) The population in the 15-19 age group rose by a quarter of a million in the last decade, and this was but the beginning of the results of the war and postwar high birth rate. (2) In the next five years, half a million additional young people will need education and training, and the growth of their numbers during the last half of the sixties will be even greater. (3) The demand for skilled and technical workers is increasing more rapidly than employment generally, and the fastest growing occupations, pushed to the fore by rapid technological changes, are those that require a high level of training and sound fundamental education as a basis for an understanding of the field of knowledge basic to these jobs.

At the same time, Canada cannot expect nearly so much in the future from immigration of technical and skilled workers, because industrial technology has also increased in their countries of origin and they are needed at home.

But the most important reason for a new look at training, Mr. Ford said, is that Canadian youth must be given the opportunity to prepare for the present and future positions in Canadian industry.

Training is needed for two groups: those who have left schools and are employed need training to be upgraded to meet the changing requirements, including here also the unemployed who need either training or retraining; and those who are now in schools and need more training so that they will not become unemployed in the future.

Mr. Ford believes that this problem reaches across provincial boundaries and therefore calls for co-ordinated planning and effort.

In addition to a policy, there must be an agency to administer that policy, Mr. Ford continued.

"The responsibility for the direction, administration and co-ordination of the programs for training manpower is much more important than some Departments of Education realize.

"Vocational and technical education is not the running of a school or even a series of schools. It is not what is done in the technical or vocational high schools. It is not what is done in institutes of technology or provincial technical institutes or trade schools. It is not the sporadic, inadequate, limited programs for training a few, or even many, unemployed. It is not the apprenticeship program. It is not the upgrading training of employed workers in provincial trade training programs—where they exist; it is not the training of any particular group or at any level; but it is the composite of all of these co-ordinated to meet the needs of all persons in their transition from school to employment, and on to the development of full occupational competence.

"A comprehensive and modern technical and vocational training program has as its objective the development of the full potential of our labour force, and should provide the student with a continuous educational road leading on to his career. Vocational education is an activity which involves the

Working World That Awaits High School Students

In his address to the Ontario Educational Association, C. R. Ford, Director of the Vocational Training Branch, used charts and tables to illustrate the "working world into which the high school students will go."

In the labour market as a whole, about one quarter of all jobs are in the professional or skilled category. A further 30 per cent of the jobs are white collar ones, among which are many requiring high levels of skill.

The faster growing occupations are the ones requiring a high level of training. In skilled categories, the fastest growing occupations are those at or near the technician level: production planners, tool designers, draftsmen, laboratory technicians, engineering assistants.

Employment in skilled occupations increased 38 per cent between 1949-50 and 1958-59; in semi-skilled and unskilled occupation, 19 per cent. But if service occupations are separated from the latter group, the increase drops to 17 per cent.

The broad shifts in the labour force between 1901 and 1960 indicate the following significant trends:

1. The rapid rise in white collar occupations—managerial, professional, technical, clerical, etc.—which have increased at an average annual rate more than three times that of the total labour force.

2. A sharp drop in agricultural employment.

3. A decline in the proportion of manual workers, particularly unskilled and semi-skilled persons.

These trends indicate that many categories of employment now require education and training rather than manual skills, and the levels of skills and basic educational requirements are rising for workers within all groups. Even within the semi-skilled category, the emphasis is generally shifting from physical effort to conceptual and

visual skills. "Workers need enough basic education to permit them to read, write, count, record data, read meters, make routine calculations and generally react to visual stimuli."

The same applies to skilled craftsmen. For example, many electricians now need a general understanding of electronics, many auto mechanics of pneumatics and hydraulics.

In office work, new occupations are growing up as old skills become outmoded. Electronic data processing (see following article) is being introduced at an even greater speed than automation in the plant. "Many of the new office jobs really constitute a group of occupations for technicians... They require different skills from those of many old routine clerical jobs."

White collar and other highly skilled manpower as a percentage of the total employed has increased for two reasons: the substantial shift in employment from goods-producing industries to service industries, where the proportion of white collar workers has always been high; and technological, organizational and administrative innovations in production and distribution.

The substitution of high-level human resources for unskilled and semi-skilled manual labour and routine clerical labour is almost certain to increase because of:

1. The continuing shift from an agricultural economy to one that is predominantly industrial.

2. The continuing rapid acceleration in the rate of change in technology, organizational structure, and administrative techniques.

3. The expansion of Canada's scientific research and development activities.

4. The growing consumption of educational, health, and other services, which are largely provided by professional and technically trained personnel.

giving of instruction in techniques, skills, and the related application of math, and scientific principles in any occupation... It is not intended to be a substitute for general education, it is not in competition with academic education, neither is it a repository for the recalcitrant or the non-achiever."

Mr. Ford went on to say that Canadian high schools by and large prepare adequately those students who go on to university, but do a less satisfactory job of training students who are not going on to university. "The quality of vocational training programs at secondary schools has not kept pace with industrial development over the years."

Until some date within the last decade or two, he remarked, high schools contributed to the pool of skilled manpower more than all other schools put together. That this is no more so today means that either

the requirements of industry have moved technologically farther along, or the objective of preparing students for entry into employment in a given occupation has lost some of its purpose.

The high school technical and vocational courses have no standards, none that are "identifiable in terms of specific achievement in a particular field." Interprovincial standards are also missing from post-high school technical programs, both full-time and part-time.

The apprenticeship training program, said Mr. Ford, "is the only training program in Canada that has developed interprovincial standards." In five trades, he explained, apprentices write the same examinations, irrespective of where they reside or are trained (L.G. 1959, p. 1144).

Mr. Ford made it clear that the comprehensive training program that he had in mind included full-time day classes, on

Technical and Vocational Training in Canada

Technical and vocational training in Canada is given at three levels: as part of the high school program, through the post-high school program, and through the trade or other occupational training program provided by provincial trade schools and technical institutes, vocational schools, etc., said C. R. Ford, Director of the Vocational Training Branch, during his address to the Ontario Educational Association.

At the high school level, the names of the schools giving vocational courses differ and the courses may differ but the purpose is generally the same: to prepare students for entry into employment while completing their general education.

"In Canada there are 236 vocational, technical or composite high schools offering training in five broad occupational fields to just over 100,000 students. Of this number, approximately 58,000 are in the field

of commerce. Technical, trade, and other similar occupations are in second place, and enrolments in agriculture, service occupations and commercial and applied arts are well down the list.

"Post-high school technical training was offered in 29 Institutes of Technology or technical institutes in 1960. In three of the provinces, only technological courses are given in each institute. In four other provinces, both technological and trade courses are given in the same institution. Instruction is given in the technical institutes in eight different broad fields, including engineering and science, medicine and health, business administration, service administration, design, printing, education and others. The enrolment in post-high school technical training has grown from 3,000 in 1952 to 9,443 in 1960-61."

either a long- or short-term basis, for persons who have left the regular school system; for workers from industry, by means of day release or block release; for unemployed persons, disabled persons, and for persons who pay a fee. The courses could be either pre-employment or upgrading, but they would prepare persons to meet the specific qualifications required in industry.

Courses in vocational training schools, he pointed out, require a student to spend a great deal of his time on theory, science, mathematics and general knowledge. No publicly operated trade school or technical institute in Canada trains in manipulative operations only.

Close and continuing liaison with industry is necessary for the success of the comprehensive training program, to make it sensitive to changing conditions. The failure of the technical and high schools in the past was that they have not maintained this contact.

Available information indicates that the schools of several countries in Western Europe are doing a better job than Canada in keeping pace with the demands of industry, Mr. Ford said. Schools in Canada could keep pace if we had a policy that recognizes that they must keep pace.

"We must re-establish contact with industry and learn its requirements today, and plan to meet them, rather than offer what we think it needs. It is no longer good enough to perpetuate a program that was developed more than a generation ago..."

"The requirements of industry are many and diverse. The contention that the program of the high school, be it composite or technical, can meet the needs of industry is as unrealistic as it would be to sug-

gest that motor or air transport or any other single means would meet our transportation requirements," Mr. Ford said.

The schools cannot by themselves meet the requirements of modern industry because:

1. The majority of persons who require training today have left the elementary or secondary schools.

2. The function of the secondary schools is to provide the education and basic training for the great wave of youth who are coming up through the school system.

3. The programs of the technical high schools do not turn out skilled mechanics or workers and their programs are not integrated with other programs which do carry the students on to full competence.

4. The program of the secondary school is usually limited to a few traditional fields and the selection of students for technical courses is too often based upon non-achievement in academic work rather than interest, aptitude and ability.

5. The part-time or evening programs—with the exception of the advanced technical evening classes and a few other programs—provide a completely inadequate service of training or upgrading adults.

Therefore, additional facilities for those who do not complete Junior Matriculation and those already in the labour force must be developed, in two kinds of schools:

1. Schools that will train the workers in the labour force, whether operators, craftsmen or skilled workers, in any of a great variety of occupations; that are flexible as to terms and hours; and that will provide for any training need in any field, whether in factory, agriculture, home, forest, mine—or in fishing, manufacturing, construction or any service occupation.

2. Schools that provide post-high school technical training of technicians, already being developed in Ontario under the name "Institute of Technology."

The challenge today, Mr. Ford concluded, is to organize the opportunities for training and education so that Canadian young people—and those not so young—"may

have the opportunity to discover their aptitudes, express their interests, and develop their abilities to the level that they have the wit and the will to attain...

"In so doing we will be developing Canada's most important natural resource—her people—and building permanent foundations for economic growth and national prosperity."

Status of Electronic Data Processing in Canada

The introduction of electronic data processing—there were 89 electronic digital computers in operation in Canada at January 1, 1960—has created 1,216 new full-time jobs, it was found in a survey by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour under the Skilled Manpower Training Research Program. It is not known how many jobs the computers may have eliminated.

Results of the survey have just been published in *The Current Status of Electronic Data Processing in Canada*, Report No. 9A in the series, "Research Program on the Training of Skilled Manpower."

The new full-time jobs include administrators and project planners, programmers, computer operators, computer technicians, and others such as tape librarians and peripheral equipment operators.

More than 75 per cent of the new jobs were found to be filled by men, and 53 per cent were senior planning occupations: administrators, project planners and programmers. Of the planning level jobs, 90 per cent were filled by men.

Another finding of the survey was that electronic data processing has introduced shift work into the office. Seventeen of the 89 computer installations were being operated on the basis of two or more regular shifts.

The survey was the first stage of research on electronic data processing, "the most recent but potentially most far-reaching of

all the changes that are taking place in office employment." Survey questionnaires seeking information on the number and types of computers in use, the types and sizes of organizations utilizing computers, the different kinds of work done by this equipment, and the number of persons employed in the new occupations created by the new systems and equipment were mailed to all known Canadian users of electronic data processing at January 1, 1960. The questionnaire received a 100-per-cent return.

The second stage of the research will seek information on the impact of electronic data processing on employment, training and retraining, job content, clerical job "mix," organizational structure and management, transfers, special groups (clerical supervisors, older clerical workers, etc.) and on new occupations.

A case study of the impact of the introduction of electronic data processing on one large Canadian office organization was begun earlier but a final report will not be possible until conversion to the new system is complete. An interim report dealing with the new occupations created is expected later this year.

Report No. 9A was prepared by Dr. John C. McDonald of the Training Research Section, Manpower Resources Division, Economics and Research Branch, under the direction of J. P. Francis, Chief of the Division, and the supervision of Philip Cohen, Section Head.

A collective agreement that requires the employer to retrain for an equal or lower-rated job, according to his capabilities, any employee displaced by automation has been signed by R. H. Macy & Co., New York. The training is to be at the company's expense, but is not to exceed in length the number of weeks of severance pay to which the employee is entitled.

Severance pay provisions in the contract require the department store to give an employee who is permanently laid off: one week's pay for the first two years' service, two weeks' pay for the first five, and one week's pay for each succeeding year.

So far the longest training period has been one month, to prepare employees to work as keypunch operators on a Univac computer.

Both the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union and the company agree that although there has been a net loss of jobs, the main effect of automation so far has been a change of jobs, with new ones appearing while the old ones are eliminated.

Earnings, Employment and Education, 1959, of Engineering and Scientific Manpower

Annual survey of one third of persons on Department's Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel finds that median earnings in 1959 of engineers with bachelor degree and 1 to 5 years experience were \$5,900; of scientists, \$5,250

Median earnings in 1959 for professional engineers with a bachelor's degree ranged from \$5,900 for those with from one to five years experience since graduation to \$11,900 for those with 31 to 35 years experience since graduation.

For scientists with bachelor's degrees, comparable figures were \$5,250 and \$8,350.

These were among the major findings of the annual survey of one third of the persons on the Department's Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel. Results of the survey have just been published by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department as No. 9 of the Professional Manpower Bulletin Series under the title, *Engineering and Scientific Manpower Resources in Canada: Their Earnings, Employment and Education, 1959.**

Information was obtained from 14,367 persons on the Register. Information received up to March 1960 was used in the survey, which covered engineering specialties, forestry, general science, geography, geology, mathematics, mathematics and physics, and other sciences.

Classified according to employment specialization, engineers comprised 57 per cent of the total; science including agriculture, forestry and geography 36 per cent; architecture 4 per cent; and veterinary medicine 3 per cent.

Among other findings were:

—Earnings of engineers at the post-graduate level with 26-30 years of experience rose 24 per cent between 1957 and 1959.

—For scientists, the private industry versus government earnings differential increased from \$550 per year for those who graduated over the last ten years to \$2,400 per year for those who graduated 31 to 40 years ago.

—Engineers and scientists doing executive and administrative work earned most, with median earnings of \$10,700 and \$9,150 respectively at all experience levels taken together.

—Graduates in mining engineering and architecture had highest and second highest earnings respectively, \$9,350 and \$8,850.

*Available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. 25 cents.

—For scientists, earnings were highest in Ontario at \$7,550 and lowest in the Atlantic region, \$6,200.

—As a group, males in science earned \$7,150 and females \$4,700.

—In engineering, the earnings of the self-employed as a group were \$2,750 higher per year than the earnings of those who worked for an employer.

—Eighty per cent of the engineers and 47 per cent of the scientists were employed in private industry; 17 per cent of the engineers and 33 per cent of the scientists were employed by governments; 9 per cent of the engineers and 20 per cent of those in science worked for the Dominion Government; universities employed 2 per cent of the engineers and 9 per cent of those in science; and 1 per cent of the engineers and 11 per cent of the scientists worked for high schools.

The survey was the fourth of the series that began in 1957. The results of the second survey were published as Professional Manpower Bulletin No. 7 (L.G., 1959, p. 908), which covered the 1957 period. The data obtained in the third survey made in 1958 were not published in the Professional Manpower series.

Owing to changes in the arrangement of the data, the bulletin warns that "comparison with data in Bulletin No. 7 should be made with care." But in order to facilitate comparison, as far as possible the date in this report is arranged in the same general order as in the earlier report. Of the four chapters into which the report is divided, the first deals with earnings, the second with employment, the third with the relation between employment and education, and the fourth with education.

Earnings

Among engineers, the median earnings of the group with 31 to 35 years experience were \$11,900, twice as much as the \$5,950 median earned by those with one to five years' experience. Among scientists, the group with 26 to 30 years' experience had the highest earnings, \$9,000, but this was only 58 per cent above the earnings of those with one to five years' experience—\$5,350.

In comparison with 1957, the most striking increases in earnings occurred among engineers with master's or doctor's degrees and with long experience. The earnings of those with such degrees and with 21 to 30 years experience rose about 24 per cent, and for those with similar educational qualifications and with 31 to 35 years' experience the increase was 32.3 per cent.

"The sharp increase between 1957 and 1959 in the earnings of engineers holding advanced degrees who graduated more than 20 years ago appears to be a labour market phenomenon," the report says. The suggestion is made that "The more rapid rise in earnings of postgraduate degree engineers compared with engineers with bachelor's degrees may be partly explained by the larger proportion of engineers with master's or doctor's degrees employed by universities... The large increases in university salaries in recent years would have more effect on the earnings of those with master's and doctor's degrees since they are more heavily concentrated in universities."

Among scientists, those with 26 to 30 years experience received the largest increases in earnings: 16.7 per cent for those with bachelor's degrees and 15.8 per cent for those with postgraduate degrees.

The highest paid engineers in 1959 were those with 31 to 35 years experience holding master's or doctor's degrees, whose median earnings were \$12,300. The highest paid scientists were those with 26 to 30 years experience holding postgraduate degrees, whose median earnings were \$9,900.

According to Kind of Employer

The report shows that "engineers in the private sector of the economy, professional service and private industry earned more on the average in 1959 than those in other sectors. Those employed by universities were in general next highest, and those employed by governments and high schools lowest.

"Scientists in the professional service sector earned most in 1959 and those in universities were next in line, followed by private industry, high schools, and government, in that order. The most noticeable change from the 1957 pattern shown in Bulletin No. 7 was the increase in the earnings of those employed in universities relative to all other groups."

According to Type of Job

According to the report, both engineers and scientists engaged in executive or administrative work earned most in 1959, the median being \$10,700 and \$9,150 for engineers and scientists respectively.

"Engineers in both 1957 and 1959 had a broader and higher earnings range than scientists. In the executive and administrative function the 1959 spread from lowest to highest experienced groups was \$7,150 in engineering and \$5,150 in science. Scientists in teaching showed a marked change in 1959 from 1957, rising from among the lowest paying functions to third highest. This undoubtedly reflects the substantial university salary increases in the recent past," the report says.

In 1959 the average earnings of engineers were \$8,250 compared with an average of \$7,600 for scientists. Forest engineers had the lowest average earnings at \$7,200, and mining engineers the highest, \$9,350. Among scientists, the highest paid were geologists at \$8,450. General scientists, who got \$6,450, were the lowest paid. Architects came second to mining engineers in median earnings, with \$8,850.

Distribution by Employer

The results of the 1959 survey showed that some 80 per cent of the engineers were employed in private industry—including professional service—but that only 47 per cent of the scientists were similarly employed. The manufacturing industries employed 37 per cent of the engineers, but only 22 per cent of the scientists.

The proportion of engineers in construction, transportation, storage and communication, and public utilities was 18 per cent. The proportion of scientists so employed was only 4 per cent. This was also true of professional service.

On the other hand, 33 per cent of the scientists but only 17 per cent of the engineers were employed in government service. In the federal Government service were 20 per cent of the scientists and 9 per cent of the engineers. Local governments employed 3 per cent of the engineers, but only 1 per cent of the scientists.

Universities had the smallest proportion of young scientists—33 per cent—and the mining and the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industries had the largest proportion—61 and 60 per cent respectively.

Women in the Professions

Owing to the small number of women in engineering, comparison of their earnings in these occupations with those of men is omitted in the report. "The 1959 earnings of scientists at all experience and education levels were \$7,150 for males and \$4,700 for females... Persistent narrowing of the differentials occurred in two directions: as

education increased and as experience increased beyond the 20-year level. The over-all male-female differential at the bachelor level was \$2,350, but only \$1,550 at the doctoral level. The differential was \$2,100 for those who graduated within the last 10 years, but only \$100 for those who graduated 31-40 years ago," the report says. The fact that women employed in science are generally somewhat younger than men,

and have had less experience, causes the differential to be greater than it otherwise would be.

Although the percentage of women employed in engineering was negligible, they made up 6 per cent of the scientists. The largest proportion was engaged in biology and mathematics, where they comprised 22 per cent and 9 per cent of the total respectively.

QFL Brief to Provincial Government

First submission since change of government asks that recourse to conciliation and arbitration be made optional, calls for collective bargaining rights for provincial civil servants, speed-up in proceedings of Labour Relations Board

The Quebec Federation of Labour, in its first brief to the Government headed by Hon. Jean Lesage, presented in late March, asked that conciliation and arbitration be made optional, called for the right of collective bargaining for provincial civil servants, a speeding up of the proceedings of the Quebec Labour Relations Board, and better protection of the right of association.

The 10,000-word brief was read by the President of the Federation, Roger Provost, who declared that he was speaking in the name of 235,000 organized workers in Quebec. The delegation was received by Premier Lesage, accompanied by the Minister of Labour, Hon. René Hamel.

The Premier commented favourably on certain requests made by the QFL, and the Minister of Labour revealed, among other things, that the Government was thinking of making recourse to conciliation and arbitration procedures optional.

The Brief

The Federation asked first that the Government enact certain reforms in labour legislation.

It suggested that the Government rid the province of "company unions" and recommend that the Civil Procedure Code be amended so as to partially restrict recourse to injunctions in the field of labour relations.

In addition, in order to prevent what the QFL considers to be another form of violation of the right of association, it suggested that a union's certification and the collective agreement be maintained when a company changes its name.

The brief also asked the Government to pass a law concerning fair wages in provincial government contracts, and raise minimum wages to \$1.00 per hour.

The QFL reiterated its request that provincial civil servants, as well as employees of municipal and school corporations, be granted the right of association, collective bargaining, and the right to strike. The Federation maintained that the Government should not have the power to deprive one category of workers of the right to strike, but rather that it rests with the workers themselves to waive this right if they are offered sufficient guarantees.

The brief also drew the Government's attention to the fact that the imposing of compulsory arbitration with respect to the public services has totally divested "municipal and school authorities of any sense of responsibility," thereby upsetting the mechanism of democracy.

The brief insisted on the necessity of "revitalizing our system of collective bargaining" by making recourse to conciliation and arbitration optional.

"If we wish conciliation and arbitration to again become efficient methods of settling disputes, it will have to be agreed that these methods will be resorted to only if the parties give their unanimous consent. The proceedings will have to be entrusted to competent, honest and impartial persons who command the respect of both employees and employer.

"In our opinion, true legislation should play a part only in legal disputes, that is to say, when it is a question of interpreting the collective agreement, or when all steps have been taken to obtain settlement of a grievance.

Industrial Accidents

The Federation suggested several improvements that should be made in the province's Workmen's Compensation Act if it is to reflect the spirit that was responsible for its creation in 1931.

Among other things, it was suggested:

—That an industrial accident prevention board be established on an equal basis, grouping together all the inspection services;

—That the application of the Act be extended to all workers;

—That unions be represented on this board;

—That a public investigation be made and subsequently a complete revision of the Act and method of administering it.

The Federation requested a revision of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act also.

Non-discrimination in Employment

The brief asked for fair employment practices legislation similar to that already existing at the federal level and in six provinces of Canada, for an Act concerning equal wages for equal work, and legislation forbidding all discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin, languages, colour or religion, in public places and housing projects that benefit from any provincial assistance.

Among other measures requested by the Federation were: a complete health insurance plan, free education at all levels, and a policy of development of the province's natural resources "for the common good."

The Reply

Premier Lesage

Premier Lesage promised that his Government was going to take an active part in encouraging industry to develop to the full Quebec's natural resources. He said he saw in this plan a remedy for unemployment, and specified that the recently formed Economic Orientation Council had been ordered to attack this problem immediately.

The Premier looked favourably upon several of the QFL's suggestions, notably the ones concerning pensions. He stated that the question of a "general retirement fund" was being studied at the moment. This would mean that a wage-earner would not lose the right to his pension when he left his job.

The Premier explained, "the situation of workers who are over 40 years of age has become impossible in that they are tied to their jobs. If they leave they will lose the right to receive their retirement pension."

Mr. Lesage also declared that the Provincial Police will, in the future, have to limit itself to maintaining order in an impartial manner at the time of strikes, and refrain from taking sides with any of the groups involved.

He also assured the labour delegation that the Workmen's Compensation Act would be completely remodelled, and revealed that in the meantime certain amendments would be made in order to adapt the Act to present needs. The Government also intended to take into account the QFL's suggestions with respect to legislation on commercial and industrial establishments, with a view to safeguarding the security and health of their personnel, the Premier said.

The Minister of Labour

Hon. René Hamel, Minister of Labour, implied that the provincial Government was thinking of amending labour legislation in order to eliminate the compulsory feature of arbitration in labour disputes.

Mr. Hamel suggested that in order to eliminate certain delays in collective bargaining, it is possible that parties will be allowed to go on strike after conciliation rather than be forced to submit to arbitration.

The Minister also declared that the Government was considering amending the labour legislation of the province so that a certificate of union recognition would not automatically become null and void when an establishment changes hands. Mr. Hamel explained that this would be a means of preventing certain employers from eluding their responsibilities.

He also made it known that he was going to bring before the present session a bill to transfer from the Department of Municipal Affairs to the Department of Labour jurisdiction over relations between municipal corporations and their employees.

Finally, the Minister of Labour stated that the Government was considering appointing a third judge to the Labour Relations Board in order to speed up proceedings. Extension of the Board Secretary's powers to enable him to deal directly with certain questions not of a legal nature was also being considered, Mr. Hamel said.

Political Action

The question of the formation of a new political party was raised by both sides in the course of the meeting of the QFL and the Government of Quebec.

The QFL, in the preamble to its brief, justified its participation in the formation of "a new political party of the people" by stating that it has a right, "in a democratic society," to take such action.

"We do not feel that the simple fact of exercising our rights can compromise in any way the normal relations which we wish to maintain with your Government, or

bring the least reprisals upon us. First of all, we wish to make it clear that the QFL, which acts as a central labour organization, has no intention of giving its allegiance to the new party. However, it will ask its affiliated unions and their members to fulfil their civic duties by joining the party and participating in its activities. The QFL itself plans to remain free to praise or criticize any government at all, and to preserve this independence even when dealing with a government elected through the support of its affiliated unions and their members."

As for the Premier, he stressed the fact that he was receiving this labour delegation "not as people likely to join a third party" but as representatives of thousands of workers in Quebec.

Mr. Lesage added, however, that the formation of a new party "could lead to difficulties for your group."

The Minister of Labour was more precise when he said that the Rand system might turn out to be the source of certain difficulties. He added, however, that the problem was still in the process of being studied.

OFL Brief to Provincial Government

"Unemployment continues to be a matter of gravest concern," Federation's annual submission states; delegation later presents separate brief on unemployment

Unemployment continues to be a matter of the gravest concern to the people of Ontario, the Ontario Federation of Labour (CLC) declared in its annual submission presented to the provincial Cabinet on March 15. The submission was devoted chiefly to proposals for provincial legislation, based on resolutions adopted at the Federation's annual convention (L.G., Dec. 1960, p. 1274).

The Federation called to the Cabinet's attention the briefs submitted earlier on industrial safety, portable pensions, and organization of government, which illustrate in more detail its views on some specific problems covered by the present submission.

The same day, the Federation submitted also a separate brief on unemployment in Ontario.

Economic Conditions

General slack in employment caused by a downturn in the business cycle is presently intensified by technological changes which force many thousands of industrial workers into chronic unemployment. This situation is made worse by increasing numbers of those who, while holding a job, are impaired in making long-range plans for themselves and their families by short-time schedules, periodic shutdowns, and uncertainty about future employment, the OFL said.

Experience of the past few years has shown that industrial production may expand without any substantial increase in employment. It is up to governments to undertake the measures necessary to counteract the tendency toward steadily rising unemployment in an increasingly unstable economy, the brief stated.

It was important to anticipate dislocations arising from changes in technology, population growth, and trade, to identify weaknesses in the economy, and to admit that unemployment was "a serious problem." The Federation urged the Government to use every possible means to achieve and maintain full employment in the province. The Federation presented the detailed comments on measures the Government might adopt to promote full employment in a separate submission (see below).

Labour Relations

A critical view was taken of the last session's amendments to the Ontario Labour Relations Act (L.G., Nov. 1960, p. 1153), in particular of those sections "purporting to protect employees from being discharged under union shop agreements for activity against their union and prohibiting actions that might cause unlawful strikes." These provisions were seen by the Federation as restrictions on union activities, and interference with the operation of collective agreements.

The Federation complained that, in drafting the amendments, no attention was paid to its proposals for strengthening and modernizing the Act, citing as examples its requests for more equitable certification provisions, including one that would require anti-union petitioners to meet standards of good faith similar to those demanded from applicant unions; that a majority of those voting rather than a majority of those eligible to vote should be sufficient to certify a union; and that decertification proceedings be eliminated as unnecessary and subject to abuse.

Specific difficulties were mentioned by the Federation, concerning forest access roads, freedom of speech, injunctions, the Crown Agency Act, and arbitration costs.

On forest access roads, the OFL deplored attempts by employers to claim property rights over such roads as an excuse to restrict entry of union organizers to employees' living quarters in remote mining or forestry locations. This was described by the OFL as a violation of employees' civil rights, and the Federation called for an immediate remedy through an amendment to the Labour Relations Act to ensure that union representatives would not be denied the right to visit off-duty workers living on company premises.

The amendment that allows the employer to express his views on union matters as long as he does not use "coercion, intimidation, threats, promises, or undue influence" gives the employer a chance, before a "captive audience," to campaign for or against a particular union without fear of rebuttal on equal terms, the Federation believed. It recommended that this provision be removed from the Act.

The 1960 amendment to the Judicature Act, although it cautions the courts against misuse of *ex parte* injunctions in labour disputes, is much too general and has brought about little change from previous practice, the brief said, recommending reconsideration of the Act with a view to exempting labour disputes from the injunction process.

An amendment of the Crown Agency Act (1959) was sought by the Federation to stipulate that the Act would not affect labour-management relations in any Crown agency nor exempt anyone from application of the Labour Relations Act. The Government was urged to extend collective bargaining rights to all public employees.

The Federation believes that arbitration costs should be brought under some form of control by creating provisions in the Labour Relations Act for maximum fees and allowances for single arbitrators and chairmen of arbitration boards similar to the scale provided for conciliation board chairmen.

Working Conditions

The Federation pointed out the need for government action in establishing better employment standards in all industries. Under the pressure of unemployment, sweatshop employers find it easier "to get away with low wages and long working hours," the brief charged, while excessive overtime

used as a means to increase production threatens job stability in better-paying industries.

Raising of substandard wages and reduction of the work week would help to improve consumer buying power and to stimulate business, the OFL asserted. "Without governmental action, however, there is likely to be continued growth of low-wage pockets as technological change forces large numbers of semi-skilled and unskilled workers into expanding service industries."

The Federation included in its brief those recommendations on working conditions legislation that received the most emphatic support at the convention in January. Among them were proposals that:

—Minimum wages be established for men and raised for women so that a general minimum rate of \$1.25 per hour would apply to both male and female employees in all industries, with at least time and one-half for all work in excess of 40 hours per week.

—Hours of work be limited to a legal maximum of 40 hours per week and a provision made for premium payment for all hours worked above that limit. Absolute limits on overtime work should also be established.

—Fair wage schedules be drawn up and enforced according to the Government Contracts Hours and Wages Act, and where the province shares the cost of a project with a municipality (as in the Winter Works Incentive Program), such fair wage schedule should be based on the current provisions of collective agreements covering municipal employment.

—A single safety authority be empowered both to enact and to enforce safety codes, and trade unions be included in accident prevention programs.

Education

Many students are still unable to obtain education up to their capacity; economic difficulties are experienced by students even at the secondary school level; many areas lack facilities for technical and vocational training; and little is being done in adult education, especially for the unemployed, the Federation said in its brief.

Means must be found to provide additional services and to devise a more equitable distribution of the cost, the OFL added. To this end, it suggested that the province convene a conference of federal, provincial and municipal representatives to work out a more satisfactory formula for sharing education costs.

Special problems needing provincial action were retraining of unemployed workers, vocational schools, high school textbooks, and higher education.

On the training of unemployed workers the brief urged every effort to establish courses under Schedule "M" of the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act.

The current need for retraining adult workers indicates that a thorough re-examination of secondary school curricula is needed and a full program of co-ordination in occupational counselling and vocational training within and outside the school system is desirable, the OFL declared.

Free distribution of textbooks to secondary students, similar to the provision for free distribution of textbooks to elementary school pupils, should be considered, the brief said.

The OFL's objective in the higher education field is the extension, without charge, of opportunities for advanced education to all students with the necessary ability. Students qualifying for admission to university should be entitled to living allowances, the brief said.

Health Services

Problems of health insurance, hospital plan premiums, hospital employees, and prescription drugs were mentioned in the submission.

Two years of experience with the Ontario Hospital Services Plan have shown the necessity of including out-patient diagnostic services, and for the establishment of a comprehensive medical and dental care program for all Ontario residents, the OFL said.

Waiving of hospital plan premiums without loss of coverage was suggested for pensioners and unemployed persons. The submission also recommended an amendment to include as dependents all those fully supported by the subscriber, regardless of age or relationship to the family head.

The Ontario Hospital Services Commission should recognize for payment any part of a hospital's contribution toward the cost of hospitalization and medical insurance for hospital employees, the OFL believed.

Special Submission on Unemployment in Ontario

Unemployment is not merely a seasonal or sectional problem but something that has been rising steadily over the years, the Ontario Federation of Labour said in a brief submitted separately from its annual memorandum to the provincial Cabinet. In addition, cyclical peaks of unemployment keep recurring.

The province's economy "has failed to halt either the growth of hard-core unem-

The Government was urged to establish a bureau to regulate all aspects of the production and distribution of pharmaceuticals. Even when the cost of prescription drugs will eventually be included in a comprehensive health plan, the public will still need the protection against abuses in drug manufacture and distribution, the brief stated.

Workmen's Compensation

The large number of suggestions made at the latest OFL convention indicates that a review of the Workmen's Compensation Act is needed. Certain inequities should be corrected and the level of benefits and services available to injured workmen improved, the brief said.

The scale of dependents' benefits should be raised to keep up with present-day living costs; all industries should be brought within the scope of the Accident Fund, thereby eliminating Schedule II—"the 'pay-as-you-go' system for municipalities, utilities, and similar employers;" coverage of the Act should not be denied to workers while engaged in work for their local union; in appeals, both the claimant and witnesses should be reimbursed for their expenses and time lost from work; and compensation should be made payable from and including the day following an accident when the resulting disability lasts more than one day.

Finally, the brief proposed that the amount of weekly compensation should be related to the current earnings in cases of recurring disability, regardless of when the original disability occurred.

Anti-Discrimination Legislation

Discrimination against competent workers on grounds of age was deplored by the Federation. Legislation to prohibit it, with enforcement procedures and educational techniques similar to those in the Fair Employment Practices Act, was recommended.

The Federation also suggested that a Citizen's Advisory Committee be established "to involve leading community representatives directly in the work of" the Human Rights Commission.

ployment or the periodic mushrooming of cyclical unemployment," the Federation asserted. It is not providing enough jobs for a growing work force.

The Director of the Trade and Industry Branch of the Ontario Department of Planning and Development last fall estimated that some 60,000 new jobs must be found in the province each year for the next ten years. This rate of expansion is some

27 per cent greater than the average of 47,400 new jobs a year achieved over the previous seven years, the OFL pointed out.

Unemployment in Ontario in January was 8.5 per cent of the labour force, a 41-percent increase over the figure for January 1960. This suggested that, by the end of winter, one out of ten workers in Ontario was likely to be out of work, the brief said.

The impact of unemployment is unevenly distributed over the labour force: in Ontario, more than twice as many men as women are out of work, younger workers are affected more than mature workers. Country-wide, primary industries accounted in 1960 for about 14 per cent of the unemployed, manufacturing and construction for about 40 per cent, and service industries for 31 per cent.

The Role of Governments

The Federation believed that the Government should concentrate on a policy of relieving economic hardships with all possible speed, turn all the available instruments of government control toward an expansion of the provincial economy, and ensure that the renewed expansion was of a type that would meet the needs of the community for jobs and rising standards of living without regional or local pockets of economic stagnation. A long-term economic policy should be created to preserve a healthy rate of growth and to prevent further crises. The OFL then suggested a number of specific measures to meet these objectives.

Public works projects have undoubtedly helped to relieve unemployment in some localities and for relatively short periods, the Federation said, but have "only scratched the surface."

Some instruments of a social capital program are available but have been neglected, the OFL charged. For example, urban redevelopment is a field where the pattern of federal-provincial-municipal co-operation "is already mapped out in the National Housing Act." The province should make an effort to overcome the existing obstacles at the local level and to facilitate approval at the federal level, the brief suggested.

Where provincial grants help finance local projects, advance grants or extra grants or extra grants conditional on the adoption of a stepped-up construction timetable would accelerate projects now under way or about to begin, the OFL proposed.

The Federation urged the Ontario Government to (a) utilize to the fullest possible extent the opportunities for necessary public works already provided for in legislation and inter-governmental agreements; and (b) extend its own program of spending both directly and indirectly by providing financial incentives for municipal projects.

Special mention was made of the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program, under which the province adds its 25 per cent to the federal contribution of 50 per cent of labour costs. The brief suggested that the Ontario Government consider increasing its contribution under this program.

The General Welfare Assistance Act of 1958 makes assistance available for those unemployed who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits but in many cases does not provide even the bare minimum subsistence requirements, the OFL said.

Private welfare agencies have been supplementing welfare payments substantially and over long periods but have barely enough money to provide agency services. The agencies should not have to shoulder a burden that is rightly a public responsibility, the Federation said; it thought that a thorough and impartial review of the entire welfare assistance program was indicated.

Part of the problem of inadequate welfare payments arises from the lack of uniformity among different communities in setting the amounts of welfare assistance. The lack of uniformity results from the freedom given to municipal welfare officers to decide what payments to make over the maximum amounts in which the province shares. Regulations limit the amounts shareable by the province, and the maximums have not kept pace with increasing living costs, the brief said.

Policies for Economic Expansion

Federal authorities, including the Bank of Canada, are generally looked to for the provision of broad monetary and fiscal policies to pull the economy out of a recession. Provincial and municipal governments can contribute their own fiscal measures, mainly public works and welfare payments, the OFL remarked. With the aid of federal grants, cost-sharing payments or loans now available, the provincial government and most municipalities are able to finance emergency measures. But provincial and local initiative is necessary if maximum benefits are to be realized.

The Federation proposed that provincial policies be drawn up not only in response to but in anticipation of federal assistance programs. "The provincial Government must at all times be prepared not only to incur its own budget deficits but to indicate how and in what amounts federal funds can be put to work within the province," the OFL said.

On the other hand, provincial taxation policies should complement those of the federal Government. If, for instance, federal personal income taxes are lowered with the purpose of boosting the buying power of consumers, the province must not undermine this effort by bringing in its own tax at a level that would absorb the amount dropped by the federal Government.

The introduction of a general sales tax was described by the OFL as an unfair burden on the lower-income consumer that would ultimately reduce the volume of purchasing and employment.

Public policy should be directed not only toward encouraging more rapid private investment, but toward a vigorous growth of the public sector of the economy. A well-conceived program of public investment would not only supply construction jobs that could be used to absorb any slack in employment, but also increases the number of permanent jobs upon completion by creating work for hospital, school, and library staffs, transit and maintenance workers, and supply and service business. Low-rental housing, improvement in municipal services and regional water supply systems offer further opportunities for the province to anticipate future growth by making large-scale public investments.

Tax revenues from a fully employed industrial community would support subsidized services, and low-rental housing and public transit facilities would pay for themselves in part or fully through rents, operating revenues, or savings in services that would otherwise be required, the OFL contended.

The Federation suggested that consideration be given to the establishment of a municipal development bank, which could raise funds on the credit of the province and make loans to municipalities for local projects. In this way the provincial Government would acquire a ready access to incentives like reduced interest rates whenever heightened municipal activity becomes desirable. A new basis for federal co-operation in the form of interest subsidies or outright grants would also be provided, the OFL asserted.

The Government should direct new industries to those depressed areas where pockets of unemployment exist now or may appear later; this should become a matter of policy, consideration being given to the long-run employment needs of particular areas.

The province should assume full responsibility for the rate and methods of exploitation of its forest and mineral resources. The Federation urged that more processing of natural resources be done in Ontario, and methods to this end should be adopted either independently or in co-operation with the federal Government.

Improvement and expansion of tourist facilities are desirable, especially in smaller centres and remote areas, as a means of stimulating employment, the brief said. In addition to spending on roads and parks, the province should also assist in private tourist accommodation developments.

An urgent need exists for a massive program of retraining and upgrading workers who, especially on the unskilled and semi-skilled levels, are being pushed into unemployment by the rapid progress in technology, the Federation declared. The submission expressed regret that Ontario did not make a better use of the existing federal-provincial program for vocational training of unemployed workers (Schedule "M" of the Federal Vocational Training Co-ordination Act). In Ontario, only 43 persons were enrolled in these courses in the eight months after April 1960, when the federal contribution was increased from 50 to 75 per cent, the OFL complained.

In the opinion of the Federation, the provincial Department of Education should take the initiative to intensify this program; municipal advisory committees are no substitute for such initiative. Students should be encouraged to complete their courses by having their living allowances increased to the level of a living wage.

Maintaining Full Employment

The Federation expressed the belief that the program of Government action it had outlined could bring the economy to a level approaching full employment. Seasonal changes would, of course, require continuous attention, but could be offset by regulating the timing and volume of individual measures within the general program.

The same principles used for stimulating the economy could be followed to keep it operating at capacity. A vastly improved federal economic program is of course required, but provincial authorities must not be satisfied with a passive role in areas

of provincial economic responsibility. They must strive to realize Ontario's full potential for economic planning.

It is not simply a matter of doubling or tripling the provincial deficit, although in the Federation's opinion Ontario's debt is far from the saturation point. What is required is formulation of policies that would promote full employment and proper distribution of the cost among the various levels of government.

Employment belongs among the subjects that cross provincial-federal jurisdic-

tional lines and are therefore subject to conflicting constitutional claims. This should not be allowed to stand in the way of action toward full employment. Effective co-operation between different levels of government is not impossible in our federal system, the OFL believed.

"What we ask is that the provincial Government formulate such policies as it may find necessary to promote full employment, and then seek a proper distribution of the cost among the various levels of government."

AFL-CIO Suggestions for Economic Recovery

A number of measures that the AFL-CIO believes to be "essential to balanced and vigorous economic growth" were recommended in a presentation by Walter Reuther, Chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, to the Joint Committee of the 87th Congress of the United States. The aim of these measures, he said, was to bring about and maintain an average rate of growth in the American economy of 5 per cent a year.

The AFL-CIO recommended 21 specific steps that included the following:

—A comprehensive federal program of low-cost, low-rental public housing and middle-income private housing.

—A comprehensive program of urban renewal and slum clearance.

—A public works program to help cities and towns to provide additional sewage disposal arrangements, power facilities, cultural and recreational facilities, hospitals and nursing homes, roads, mass transportation and other "essential facilities."

—Immediate aid to depressed communities by placing defence and other government contracts in such areas.

—Immediate establishment of a comprehensive "national shelf of deferable federal, state and local government public works programs," ready to be put into operation promptly if another recession begins.

—A program to conserve and develop the country's national resources.

—Establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps to work on needed conservation projects, on which unemployed young people should be offered work.

—An effective and rational program to raise incomes of family farm operations."

—Government policies "calculated to right the existing imbalance (between productive capacity and consumer demand) and thereafter to encourage the movement of wages parallel with the growth of our ability to produce."

—Gradual reduction of standard working hours under the Fair Labor Standards Act, with no reduction in take-home pay, "as technological change accelerates and productivity rises."

—Enactment of federal fair employment practices legislation so that members of minority groups should be able "to contribute fully and to share fairly in social and economic progress."

—A continued national investigation and analysis of the price structure with a view to developing "remedies for abuses in the framework of a rapidly growing economy."

—Economic and technical aid "for the peoples that are emerging from colonialism."

—Encouragement by government of the development of basic scientific research and technological application.

—Establishment of a government clearing house to gather and evaluate information on a continuing basis on new technological developments and their impact on employment and the location of industry.

—Improvement of United States trade relations with other countries and efforts to bring about the lowering of recently raised barriers against U.S. exports, "while resisting the temptation to retaliate with higher barriers against imports."

—A monetary policy that will produce an "adequately expanding money supply at reasonable interest rates."

OFL Study Conference on Unemployment

Causes of unemployment and its possible cures, welfare assistance, training programs and education, seasonal unemployment, and monetary policy were among the subjects discussed by 14 speakers at a Study Conference on Unemployment convened by the Ontario Federation of Labour in Toronto on February 10-11.

Some 160 delegates representing labour, industry, farmers, legislative bodies, government departments, church groups, and welfare agencies heard lectures grouped under five general headings.

Immigrants and Unemployment

"How has unemployment affected your group" was the general topic first discussed. Charles Caccia, Director of the Research Group on New Canadians, said that unemployed New Canadians have the same problem in supporting their families as unemployed native-born workers. The special problem afflicting the group was that, under the pressure of an eager desire to work and "make good" and because of unfamiliarity with local working conditions and minimum wages, the new arrivals often accept jobs at substandard wages. Similar to the problem of the language barrier, this problem is one of education and familiarity and can be overcome.

Two types of instruction are needed for New Canadians: Language courses and accelerated vocational training, somewhat along the lines that worked so well with veterans after the Second World War. If even a part of the presently unemployed unskilled workers can be thus trained and their chance of future employment in trades improved, it would take the pressure off those who, through circumstances beyond their control, must remain in the unskilled class for their lifetime.

Agriculture and Unemployment

Relationship between agriculture and the current level of unemployment was discussed by Cecil Belyea, Research Director of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. He pointed out that the effect of industrial unemployment on farm prices and income has been, so far, balanced by the Government's stabilizing measures.

But perhaps the most serious part of unemployment's impact on the farm situation was that the pace of agricultural adjustment may be slowed as it becomes more difficult for farmers to leave the farm and take other employment, Mr. Belyea said.

"Unemployment Emergency"

"Full-term employment requires long-term national economic planning," was the conclusion reached by H. J. Waisglass, Assistant Canadian Research Director of the United Steelworkers of America, who spoke on "Our Unemployment Emergency: Causes and Cures." His address opened the session on "what can be done to create new jobs."

Inadequate and inappropriate fiscal policies help make unemployment more chronic and more severe, he said. The decline in per capita real expenditures by the Government is the major cause of the decline in Canadian rate of growth and of subsequent recession in real per capita production. Measured in terms of the growing number of the unemployed, Canada's unused production capacities reach alarming proportions. Mr. Waisglass criticized the Government for not having given more serious attention to the problem, which he characterized as an "emergency".

Most of the present rate of unemployment is due to cyclical rather than seasonal causes, he stated, and this current recession had started before the country had fully recovered from the previous one.

Increases in real per capita expenditures should be financed by government borrowing rather than by higher taxation, since as the levels of employment and income rise, government revenues also rise without any change in tax rates. In addition, winter works and do-it-now programs and relocation and retraining schemes should be expanded, Mr. Waisglass recommended, to offset seasonal unemployment.

Monetary Policy

A "positive" monetary policy was one of the main tools for creating new jobs, said Dr. Stefan Stykolt, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Toronto. Defining monetary policy as the government's policy which determines the size, availability, and cost of credit in the country, he said that positive monetary policy is useful as an economic stabilizer.

Monetary policy must be (1) part of the democratic process of responsible government and subject to parliamentary criticism, because only then can it be co-ordinated with other government policies; (2) general and not discriminatory, by affecting credit through its operation in markets for financial assets and in the money market, where it influences both demand and supply; and

(3) consistent and clearly understood by officials who implement it, by the financial community, and by the general public.

If there seem to be conflicting goals like, for instance, that of achieving a high level of employment and that of maintaining a stable level of prices, the Minister of Finance must decide which goal is more important at the time and direct the full weight of monetary policy toward it. The goals must not be shifted from week to week but only in response to an evident change in the country's economic conditions. The monetary policy cannot be extended to purposes for which it is not designed, and it must agree with the fiscal policy, the speaker said.

Dr. Stykolt identified the present monetary policy as not fulfilling these basic requirements, and suggested that the Government should resume unequivocal responsibility for its conduct, reinstate it as the proper method for dealing with economic instability, and declare that the goal of monetary policy would now be to fight unemployment.

Deficit Finance

Advantages and shortcomings of deficit finance were analyzed by Dr. Robert M. MacIntosh, Supervisor of Investments, Bank of Nova Scotia. In the public's mind, deep-seated fears about budgetary deficits obscure the positive aspects of deficit financing that is intentionally followed to provide "automatic stabilizers," he said. Unemployment insurance payments, which increase as unemployment rises, were an example of an automatic stabilizer built into the federal revenue and expenditure pattern.

Deficit finance can be effective in increasing employment, but the problem is how to translate the deficit finance policy on the federal level into positive spending programs at the provincial and municipal levels.

Dr. MacIntosh thought that all political parties should be committed to a policy of surpluses under conditions of full employment with threatened inflation. This, he said, would help alleviate the psychological pressures that hamper application of deficit policies when needed.

Seasonal Unemployment

Seasonal unemployment as distinct from economic unemployment was discussed by F. L. D. Coulson, Ontario Regional Employment Officer of the National Employment Service.

Seasonal factors reduce the manpower required during the winter months by about 500,000 to 600,000, he said. When students

who return to school and unpaid family workers who do not plan on working through winter are subtracted, the actual number of persons directly affected is approximately 300,000, that is, about 5 per cent of the labour force.

Buying habits, building and construction habits, and vacation and vacation and holiday habits combine as causes of winter unemployment. Operations which do not depend entirely on climatic conditions but have developed this pattern through habit should be segregated, and the public should be induced to accept a change in this habit.

Seasonal benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act, Mr. Coulson pointed out, are only a stop-gap measure, because they do not create work but only assist those affected.

Mr. Coulson told the labour delegates they could help in many ways. Many of the seasonally unemployed are unskilled; the labour representatives could encourage workers to obtain more education. Lack of mobility of workers during the winter months and the practice of "moonlighting" contribute to the uneven distribution of available work; the mobility of workers should be encouraged.

Welfare Problems

Welfare problems were examined at the Conference by three speakers.

The first, A. T. Bosaquet, Director, General Welfare Assistance Branch of the Ontario Department of Public Welfare, described the provincial aid to the elderly, the handicapped, and to children, and the medical services and hospitalization available to recipients of provincial assistance.

General welfare assistance is administered by municipalities, he pointed out. It covers needy persons who cannot qualify for other forms of aid, including the unemployable and the unemployed who have exhausted their insurance or whose benefits are insufficient.

Unemployment as seen by a voluntary family service organization was described by Miss Lillian Thomson, Executive Director of Neighbourhood Workers Association, who defined the purpose of her agency as "counselling." Small amounts of money for limited financial assistance are available in the work for family rehabilitation, but only as an aid in the work of the family agency, which is not designed as a relief agency.

To illustrate the scope of her organization, Miss Thomson cited several case studies from her files and pointed out that 37 per cent of financial assistance given last year went to families affected by unemployment.

A more integrated system of social security, called for by the Canadian Welfare Council on Social Security, is needed for an efficient welfare administration, she said. But it is jobs and not welfare that are needed for the sake of human self-respect, and training and retraining for these jobs is necessary.

The municipality's role in welfare was presented by J. G. Attwood, Hamilton's Deputy Welfare Commissioner. Although the provinces set up the regulations for welfare assistance, the municipalities decide to whom and how much is granted. They grant as much as they can in most cases, and often in addition to unemployment insurance benefits.

In Hamilton, out of some 6,400 recipients of general welfare assistance this January, only 1,500 were employable, the rest being either dependent or unemployable, Mr. Attwood reported.

Unemployment insurance payments should be graduated, Mr. Attwood suggested, according to the number of dependents the recipient has.

A special problem is people who know in advance that they will be periodically laid off but make no effort to put away something for that time although they make good wages while employed.

As to those ineligible for unemployment insurance because their wives have a full-time job, Mr. Attwood thought that unions should establish welfare funds for assistance in this field.

Retraining

The session on retraining was opened by M. J. Fenwick, Assistant to the Director of District 6, United Steelworkers, and a Vice-President of the OFL. He analyzed the program for retraining unemployed workers under Schedule "M" of the Special Vocational Training Projects Agreement, and concluded that Ontario had not done enough in exploiting the possibilities of this schedule and upgrading the skills of adults to bring them back in the employed labour force.

Employers have an obligation in this field, Mr. Fenwick said, and labour should demand specific training procedures for displaced employees, similar to severance provisions. Employers should be encouraged

to train unskilled or semi-skilled workers during their employment, he suggested further, and unions should bargain for training provisions in their collective agreements.

Expansion of the range of Schedule "M" courses, provision for adequate teaching facilities and staff in various centres in the province, and payment of adequate living wages to trainees while in training were also recommended by Mr. Fenwick.

Vocational Training

Initiative in establishing vocational training courses rests with a community's advisory committee and not with the provincial Department of Education, A. M. Moon, Assistant Superintendent for Secondary Education in Ontario, pointed out when refuting Mr. Fenwick's charge that Ontario records of Schedule "M" are "padded".

The program would be best supplemented by training on the job, which could be subsidized by the governments, in particular in some marginal industries, Mr. Moon said. At present, the Government is interested in long-range plans for this program and in taking advantage of facilities available.

Apprenticeship

A large number of young people in secondary schools between grades 10 and 12 have the background and ability to become good tradesmen but need an opportunity to learn a trade; guidance officials lack the information on vocational training; and only two trades in Ontario enjoy the advantages of compulsory certification of apprentices, D. C. McNeill, Director, Apprenticeship Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, told the delegates.

During the past two years, the provinces collaborated closely in setting up apprenticeship examination standards which would establish the minimum level of competency in various trades. A recent survey of night class enrolment at the Provincial Institute of Trades in Toronto found that more than 80 per cent of students were successful in passing their examination, which indicates an interest in obtaining a certificate and a need for more and more formal training among tradesmen. Employers and parents of young people have to be interested, however, through more promotion and publicity, in taking a more active part in the program, Mr. McNeill said.

Charles H. Millard, first Director of Organization for the International Confederation on Free Trade Unions, has resigned from his post and will return to Canada. He was appointed in 1956 (L.G. 1956, p. 961).

Mr. Millard was particularly responsible for the ICFTU's assistance to workers in under-developed countries. Before joining the ICFTU, he was for many years a Vice-President of the Canadian Labour Congress and Canadian Director of the United Steelworkers of America.

Industrial Fatalities in Canada, 1960

Fatalities decrease from 1,326 in 1959 to 1,086, and work injuries, both fatal and non-fatal from 547,058 to 541,667. Fatality rate (fatalities per 10,000 workers), which was 2.3 in 1959, reached a new all-time low of 1.8 last year

During 1960, industrial fatalities in Canada totalled 1,086.* This was a decrease of 240 from the 1959 figure of 1,326. Injuries, both fatal and non-fatal, reported by the Workmen's Compensation Boards of the ten provinces of Canada decreased from 547,058 in 1959 to 541,667 in 1960.

Of the 1,086 fatalities last year, 884 were reported by the Workmen's Compensation Boards of the various provinces and the Board of Transport Commissioners. Information on the remaining 202 was obtained from other sources; an industrial distribution of these remaining fatalities is given in footnote (2) to Table H-1.

The accidents recorded are those that involved persons gainfully employed and that occurred during the course of, or arose out of, their employment. Also included are deaths from industrial diseases reported by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards.

Quarterly reviews of industrial fatalities were published in the July 1960 issue, p. 702; October 1960, p. 1023; January 1961, p. 25; and April 1961, p. 354.

The fatality rate (number of fatalities per 10,000 workers), which varied between 2.2 and 2.4 from 1957 to 1959, reached a new low of 1.8 in 1960.

Year	Persons With Jobs	Fatalities	Rate
1957	5,725	1,387	2.4
1958	5,695	1,269	2.2
1959	5,856	1,326	2.3
1960	5,955	1,086	1.8

During 1960, there were 11 industrial accidents that caused the deaths of three persons or more in each case. The worst of these caused the deaths of six loggers; they were drowned on April 13 when the boat in which they were returning from their logging camp at Sechelt Inlet, B.C., capsized.

Two accidents cost the lives of five persons in each case. On March 2, five firemen were fighting a fire in Montreal, Que., from the roof of a building when the roof collapsed; and on March 17, five men working in a tunnel in Toronto, Ont., were trapped and died by drowning and inspiration of silt when the tunnel caught fire.

Three accidents resulted in four industrial fatalities. The captain and three crew members of the *Margaret Low*, all of Lunenburg, N.S., were drowned in a coastal storm March 9. On June 20, while returning to base camp from the north end of Stuart Lake, B.C., four forest assistants were drowned when the boat capsized. On August 15, the pilot, a geologist and two of his assistants were killed when their aircraft crashed after taking off at Lorna Lake near Kamloops, B.C.

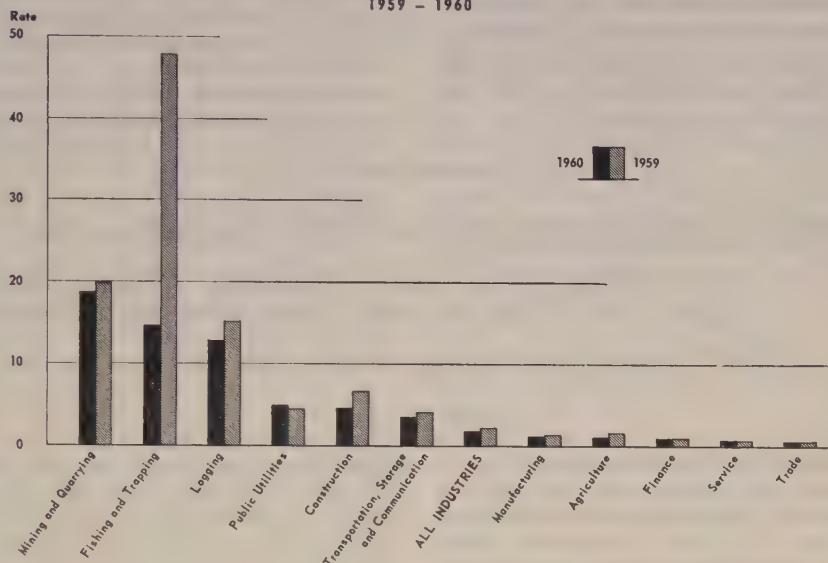
Five accidents in 1960 cost the lives of three persons in each case. An engineer, fireman and trainman were killed in the collision of two trains at Pomquet, N.S., on February 18. Three loggers returning from their camp on February 24 were drowned on Pitt Lake, B.C., when the boat overturned. Three workmen removing stumps and roots from the bottom of a ravine at McBride, B.C., died of asphyxiation on September 7 when a mud slide buried them. The pilot and two Quebec Provincial Police detectives were killed when their plane crashed a few minutes after taking off near Ste. Jovite, Que., on September 22. On October 25, a natural gas explosion in a retail store in Windsor, Ont., killed three employees: the fountain manager and clerk and the assistant chef.

Annual statistics on industrial fatalities are compiled by the Working Conditions and Social Analysis Section of the Economics and Research Branch from reports received from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other official sources. Press reports are used to supplement these data but accidents reported in the press are included only after careful inquiry to avoid duplication. For those industries not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, newspaper reports are the Department's only source of information. It is possible, therefore, that coverage in such industries as agriculture, fishing and trapping, and certain of the service groups is not as complete as in those industries covered by compensation legislation. Similarly a small number of traffic accidents that are in fact industrial accidents may be omitted from the Department's records because of a lack of information in press reports.

*See Tables H-1 to H-5 at back of book.

FATALITY RATE* BY INDUSTRY

1959 - 1960



*Rate is the number of fatalities per 10,000 workers.

Fatalities by Causes

An analysis of the causes of the 1,086 fatalities that occurred during the year shows that 276 were the result of being "struck by tools, machinery, moving vehicles and other objects." Within this group, the largest number of fatalities was caused by falling trees or limbs (51), landslides or cave-ins (32), materials falling from stockpiles and loads (31), objects falling or flying in mines and quarries (28) and automobiles or trucks (23). In 1959, deaths listed in the "struck by" group numbered 372. Of these, 60 were caused by falling trees or limbs, 47 by automobiles or trucks, 37 by objects falling or flying in mines and quarries, 33 by landslides or cave-ins and 32 by trains or other railway vehicles.

Accidents that involved "collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc." were responsible for 236 deaths. These included 124 fatalities involving automobiles and trucks, 69 tractor or loadmobile accidents, 20 involving aircraft and 16 resulting from railway accidents. During 1959, "collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc." caused 341 deaths. Included in this total were 153 fatalities involving automobiles or trucks, 66 tractors or loadmobiles, 61 watercraft and 38 aircraft.

In the classification "falls and slips," 235 fatalities were recorded. Of these, 218 were the result of falls to different levels. In the

previous year, 218 persons were killed as the result of "falls and slips," 210 of which resulted from falls to different levels (see Table H-2).

Fatalities by Province

The largest number of fatalities in any province in 1960 was 365 in Ontario, a decrease of 45 from the previous year. Of these, 66 occurred in manufacturing, 65 each in mining and quarrying and construction, and 43 in transportation, storage and communications.

In British Columbia, 208 fatalities were recorded, a decrease of 42 from 1959; they included 71 in logging, 38 in mining and quarrying, 25 in construction, and 21 in transportation, storage and communications.

Quebec followed with 199 fatalities, 83 fewer than in 1959. Of these, 51 occurred in manufacturing, 44 in construction, and 33 in transportation, storage and communications (see Table H-3).

Fatalities by Industry

During the year, the largest number of fatalities* occurred in the construction in-

*See Table H-4 for an analysis of fatalities by industries and months. The number of fatalities in each industry is expressed as a percentage of the grand total. The latest available figures of persons employed in the various industries are also given.

dstry, in which there were 187, a decrease of 110 from the 297 recorded in 1959. In manufacturing, there were 175 fatalities, a decrease of 20 from the 195 reported in the previous year. In mining and quarrying, the same number of fatalities, 175, was recorded in 1959 and 1960.

Fatalities in the transportation industry numbered 151 deaths during the year, a decrease of 31 from the previous year. In the logging industry, there were 124 fatalities, a decrease of 19 from the 143 in this industry in 1959.

Fatality rates by industries are shown in the accompanying chart.

Labour Legislation of the Past Decade—VI

Sixth of series of articles reviewing developments in labour legislation in Canada since 1950 completes review of industrial safety and health legislation

Part V—Industrial Safety and Health (concluded)

Oil and Gas

Developments in Western Provinces

The rapid expansion of the petroleum and natural gas industry in the four western provinces in the last ten years has resulted in what amounts to a new system of regulation for the protection of persons employed at the point of primary production (the oil or gas well drilling plant), at the point of distribution (by pipeline or otherwise), and at the point of consumption (particularly in relation to the installation and operation of oil or gas burning equipment).

The Drilling Operation

Regulation of the drilling operation comes from two different kinds of legislation: from Acts having conservation, in its broad aspects, as their main purpose, and dealing with the drilling operation as one of a number of ways to carry out that purpose; and from Acts having the primary aim of preventing injury to workmen and damage to property. In both types of legislation there have been substantial developments in the four western provinces in the past ten years.

Conservation Acts (administered by the department responsible for mineral resources) have been enacted or replaced in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan during the period, and in Manitoba, where the Mines Act governs gas and oil drilling and production (Part II of the Act dealing with oil and gas conservation), regulations under that Act have been frequently revised.

The present conservation legislation in Alberta is the Oil and Gas Conservation Act, passed in 1957, which repealed and replaced the Oil and Gas Resources Conservation Act, 1950. The purpose of this

legislation, as stated in the Act, is to effect the conservation and prevent the waste of the oil and gas resources of the province, to secure the observance of safe and efficient practices in locating wells and in all operations for the production of oil and gas, and to afford each owner the opportunity of obtaining his just and equitable share of the production of any "pool" (the natural underground reservoir). The term "waste" has a special meaning, including production in excess of proper storage, transportation and marketing facilities, or market demand.

Under this Act, drilling and production regulations have been issued dealing, among many other matters, with the precautions that are to be taken to prevent disastrous fires and explosions, and particularly setting out requirements with respect to blow-out prevention equipment. "Blow-out" is the term used to describe a sudden violent escape of oil and gas from a drilling well when high pressure gas is encountered.

Similar rules governing the drilling, production and working of wells have been brought into effect or amended in the other western provinces. In British Columbia, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Act, 1954, repealed and replaced an Act of the same name first enacted in 1944; under the 1954 Act regulations similar to those in Alberta are in effect. In Saskatchewan, the Oil and Gas Conservation Act, passed in 1952, has a similar purpose, and regulations were issued in 1953, replaced in 1956, and again amended in 1958. The regulations under the Saskatchewan Act differ from those under the conservation Acts in Alberta and British Columbia in that they contain an additional safety section aimed at securing the safety of the workmen on the drilling

project, including specific and detailed regulations dealing with the erecting of derricks, the drilling of gas and oil wells, and the cleaning, repairing, operation and maintenance of gas and oil well drilling rigs and equipment. In Alberta and British Columbia these matters are dealt with under other legislation described below. Regulations in Manitoba under the Mines Act, dating back to the 1940's, and governing, among other matters, "the exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas in Manitoba" were amended on eight occasions.

In Alberta, oil and gas well drilling plants are work places under the Factories Act, and special regulations applying to the safety problems encountered in drilling and with respect to the rigs and equipment have been in effect for a number of years. They were replaced and modified in 1953 and again in 1960. In recent years substantially the same rules have been imposed in regulations under the Workmen's Compensation Act, with the result that both factory inspectors and the inspectors of the Workmen's Compensation Board have authority to inspect and to ensure compliance with the requirements.

In British Columbia also, special safety regulations, the Well Drilling and Services Accident Prevention Regulations, were issued under the Workmen's Compensation Act, in 1956. The safety rules in both these and the Alberta regulations deal with the construction of the derrick, the guarding of moving parts of machinery, hoisting lines, and other matters. Rules are laid down with respect to practically all the equipment used in the drilling operation. Personal protective equipment, which the employer must have on the job for use by workmen, includes goggles, safety belts, gas masks and hard hats. A driller must have a certificate of competency in first aid approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board, and employers are required to provide and maintain a standard first aid kit and a carrying stretcher at each place of employment. Some of the same rules are included in the Saskatchewan conservation regulations mentioned above.

Pipelines

Provincial regulation of pipeline construction and operation in Alberta dates back to 1925. Since that time it has been necessary for any company wishing to construct and operate a pipeline for the transportation of gas or oil to obtain a permit from a provincial authority. The legislation was replaced twice in the 1950's, first in 1952 and then in 1958.

The Pipe Line Act, 1958, brought the supervision of pipelines under the Department of Mines and Minerals rather than the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, and provided for a Superintendent of Pipe Lines and an inspection service. No one may construct a pipeline without a permit, nor operate a pipeline until it has been tested to the satisfaction of the Superintendent. The Act requires that a sign be erected at each point where a pipeline enters or leaves the limits of a highway or road outside the boundaries of a city, town or village, and regulations issued under the Act in 1958 specify the symbols to be used on signs as well as on plans to denote valves, pumping stations, compressor stations and other installations along the pipeline.

Legislation is also in effect in the other western provinces requiring a permit from a provincial authority to construct or operate a pipeline and specifying safeguards to be observed in its construction and operation.

The present legislation in British Columbia is the Pipelines Act passed in 1955 and administered by the Minister of Commercial Transport. The Act gives the Minister authority to make orders and regulations providing for the protection of property and the safety of the public and of the company's employees in the operation of a pipeline. Comprehensive oil and gas pipeline regulations are in effect under this Act.

These regulations require that all unfired pressure vessels used in connection with the operation of a pipeline are to be constructed, installed and equipped in accordance with A.S.M.E. Code Section VIII 1956 and are to be inspected annually by an inspecting engineer of the Department. The ASA Code B31.1.8, 1955 is adopted as the standard governing the design, fabrication, installation, testing and inspection of gas or oil pipelines and for the installation and operation of gas compressor stations. Operation and maintenance procedures on gas pipelines must also be in accordance with the ASA Code. (If the codes mentioned above are amended or revised, the code as revised becomes the required standard if the Minister approves it.) Welding operators engaged in shop or field welding on pipelines are to be currently certified pipeline welders under the British Columbia Boiler and Pressure-vessel Act. Any accident that results in serious injury or death must be reported immediately to the Deputy Minister.

In Saskatchewan, the Pipe Lines Act, 1954, administered by the Minister of Mineral Resources, authorizes regulations

"prescribing measures of safety for the protection of life and property during and after the construction or installation of a pipeline and during the operation thereof." Regulations issued under this authority in 1955 provide that all pipelines are subject to inspection by the Department during construction or operation and that a representative of the Department is to be present when the final fluid or pressure test is run. All standards of construction and operation are to be in accordance with standards prescribed by the provincial Department of Labour, or where no provincial standards are available, in accordance with the standards of the American Society for Testing Materials. The operator is required to have a gas pipeline inspected every six-month period for leaks of gas and faulty lines and to report the inspection to the Department.

Pipelines in Manitoba are regulated under two Acts, the Pipe Line Act, applying to oil pipelines and administered by the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, and the Gas Pipe Line Act, administered by the Minister of Public Utilities and applying to gas distribution systems in any municipality as well as to other gas pipelines. There is authority in the Pipe Line Act to prescribe measures of safety for the protection of life and property during and after the construction, installation, or operation of an oil pipeline but no regulations have been issued. With respect to gas pipelines, regulations are in effect adopting the American Standard Code for Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems, (B.31.8. 1958) as the standard applicable to construction, marking, inspection, and operation of a pipeline.

Gas and Oil Burning Equipment

DESIGN, INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

During the past ten years the four western provinces adopted new measures to ensure the safe use of gas and oil as fuels.

There were regulations dealing with different aspects of the matter in effect before 1950. For example, regulations issued in Alberta in 1938 by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners required a gas fitter to examine gas appliances before installation to see that they met certain standards; in Manitoba, regulations under the Factories Act and the Fires Prevention Act provided that only persons who had passed an examination and received a licence were permitted to install or service oil burning equipment; and there were other provisions.

The new approach in the 1950's was to deal within the scope of one Act with design of equipment, the methods of installation, and the competence and reliability of the person making the installation or servicing

the equipment, and to make one Department responsible for the administration of it: the Department of Labour in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Department of Public Works in British Columbia.

The first such Act was the Gas and Oil Burner Act passed in Manitoba in 1952 and brought into effect by proclamation on January 15, 1954. Acts with similar purposes but confined to the use of gas were passed in Saskatchewan in 1953, British Columbia in 1954, and Alberta in 1955.

GAS BURNING EQUIPMENT AND GAS FITTERS

The four Acts passed between 1952 and 1955 inclusive have all been amended since passage and the brief description that follows is based on the legislation as it stood at the end of 1960. In brief, each Act provided, through a system of permits and licences, for government inspection and supervision to ensure that the equipment offered for sale to the consumer meets accepted standards, to prescribe methods of installation and to see to it that no one installs or services equipment unless he is competent to do so with due regard for the efficient and safe burning of the fuel.

Standards for equipment and installation were worked out through the facilities of the Canadian Standards Association, and the C.S.A. Code B149-1958, Installation Code for Gas Burning Appliances and Equipment, is adopted by reference as the minimum requirement in Manitoba and Alberta, and in Saskatchewan with certain modifications. The installation standards are spelled out in the regulations in British Columbia and equipment may be approved on the basis of testing by the British Columbia Research Council or other testing agency, and where not otherwise specified must conform to American Gas Association standards.

As early as the 1930's, in Alberta, supervision began to be exercised under the Tradesmen's Qualification Act to ensure the competence of tradesmen making gas installations. Now the gas protection Acts in effect in each of the four western provinces provide that only a person who holds a certificate under the Act as a gas fitter may install, repair or alter any gas installation or equipment. A gas fitter's certificate may be obtained only on the basis of formally conducted examinations, and to be eligible to try the examinations a person must have had qualifying experience working under a competent tradesman. An inspection staff is maintained to issue permits, inspect installations, examine candidates for gas fitters' certificates (usually with the assistance of an examining board), and generally for administering the Acts.

OIL BURNERS

Two of the provinces, where some regulation of oil burners and their installation and servicing had been in effect prior to 1950, revised their regulations. New requirements were laid down under the Fire Marshal Act in British Columbia in 1958, and under the new Gas and Oil Burner Act in Manitoba in 1957. The regulations under the Fire Prevention Act in Saskatchewan remained in effect.

Developments in Other Provinces

In Ontario, between 1954 and 1960, the Ontario Fuel Board Act provided authority for regulating the production, distribution and use of gas and oil. Requirements with respect to gas transmission and distribution were in effect under this Act, and the CSA Installation Codes for gas burning and oil burning appliances were adopted as standards. This legislation was replaced in 1960 by the Energy Act and the Ontario Energy Board Act.

Under the Energy Act, regulations may be made "regulating safety standards and requiring and providing for the keeping of safety records and the making of safety returns, statements or reports in the drilling for, production, manufacture, processing, refining, storage, transmission, distribution, measurement, carriage by pipeline and consumption of any hydrocarbons, or any class of them."

Regulations were made on December 28, 1960, dealing with production, distribution and consumption of gas and oil. They continue in effect the two CSA codes for installation of gas and oil burning appliances, require the licensing of contractors making installations, and provide that after July 1, 1961, it is a condition of the registration of

a contractor that installation, repairing or servicing of a gas appliance in any building other than a one or two family dwelling must be conducted by a person who has been certified by the Minister of Energy Resources as a qualified gas fitter. The Canadian Gas Association is designated as an organization to test appliances to specifications approved by the Minister.

New legislation in Quebec in 1959 gave the Electricity and Gas Board authority to make regulations, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dealing with the conveyance, possession, distribution and use of gas in the province. The Act prohibits the installation of any gas apparatus not conforming to the requirements of the regulations. Distributors are forbidden to supply gas to a consumer if it is to be used by means of defective or unapproved apparatus or in a building where the piping presents a risk of accident. Contractors, journeymen and apprentices engaged in the work of installing or servicing heating systems have been required to hold licences under the Pipe Mechanics Act for many years.

In Newfoundland, to ensure the safe use of gas and oil, regulations issued in 1959 under the Fire Prevention Act, 1954, adopted as standards the two CSA installation codes for gas burning and oil burning appliances.

Interprovincial and International Pipelines

The National Energy Board Act passed by Parliament in 1959 provides authority for regulations to be made for the protection of property and the safety of the public and of employees working on the operation of a pipeline under the Act, that is, on an interprovincial or international pipeline.

Construction

The main developments in legislation aimed at safety in construction work were concerned with trench excavation safety. The special hazards of pipeline construction were dealt with in regulations in one province, Alberta.

Some provincial legislation aimed at safe working conditions for construction workers has been in effect in Canada for about half a century; Building Trades Protection Acts were enacted by Ontario in 1911, and by Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1912. These Acts are still in effect. After the enactment, in the period following 1915, of workmen's compensation legislation, which gave rule-

making authority to the Workmen's Compensation Board, as in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, regulations issued by these Boards set out general safety rules for the construction industry. Work at construction sites is subject to regulations under the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act in Quebec, and there is also a Scaffolding Inspection Act in that province, administered partly by municipalities and partly by the Department of Labour. Regulations for the protection of safety and health of employees may also be issued under the Ontario Department of Labour Act.

Trench Excavation

During the ten-year period, six provinces issued new or revised, or reissued, trench construction safety regulations.

Ontario passed the Trench Excavators Protection Act, 1954, and issued new trench construction safety regulations under this Act. Saskatchewan (under the Workmen's Compensation Act) and Manitoba (under the Building Trades Protection Act) incorporated trench construction provisions in their new general construction regulations; Quebec did likewise in a revision of existing general construction regulations under the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act. British Columbia revised trench construction regulations already contained in the general accident prevention regulations under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In Alberta, trench construction regulations previously in effect under the Workmen's Compensation Act were continued.

The rules in the six provinces apply, with certain exceptions, to excavations four feet or more in depth (more than six feet in Manitoba) where the depth is at least equal to the width. In Ontario, administration is mainly in the hands of the municipalities with some assistance from provincial inspectors, who are responsible for inspection in territory without municipal organization. The Department of Labour is the administering authority in Quebec and Manitoba, and in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia it is the Workmen's Compensation Board.

In Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, the owner of the land, the contractor or employer is required to notify the appropriate administrative authority of intention to excavate so that inspection may be carried out. In Manitoba, municipalities are required to submit weekly reports to the Department of building and excavation permits issued. In all six provinces an inspector may inspect a trench at any time.

He may issue an order requiring specific safety measures to be undertaken and may suspend operations if unsafe conditions exist.

All the regulations require that trenches be adequately shored, and contain specifications as to the materials to be used and the way the shoring is to be constructed and removed. They all lay down rules with respect to ladders and means of escape, and with respect to objects near a trench that might fall into the trench or cause a cave-in.

Other provisions common to most of the regulations deal with barriers, fences and guards; dust control, and control of gases and fumes; operation of machinery and equipment; protective hats; and the use of explosives. Other rules are included in some regulations: in Manitoba an adequate system of audible signals must be maintained and explained to every workman; in Quebec and Ontario no person may be allowed to work alone in a trench exceeding a certain depth; and a minimum age of 16 in Ontario and 18 in Quebec is required for employees engaged in trench excavation.

Pipeline Construction

In Alberta, regulations were issued in 1959 under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the protection of workmen engaged in construction of a pipeline. These regulations set out the precautions to be observed in all the operations connected with pipeline construction: the transporting of workmen and equipment, preparing the right of way, pipe stringing, ditching operations, pipe laying, lowering the pipe into the ditch, and back filling. They deal also with special operations such as river crossing, and with the testing of the pipeline on completion. Either an inspector of the Workmen's Compensation Board or an inspector of the Factories Branch of the Department of Labour may inspect for compliance with these regulations.

Occupational Health Hazards

Radioactive Substances

The increased industrial use of radioactive substances led to the issue of safety and health regulations under the federal Atomic Energy Control Act in 1960. They establish standards as to the maximum dose of radiation to which employees may be exposed, based on standards established by the International Commission on Radiological Protection. They provide for medical examination of any person whose regular

occupation exposes him to ionizing radiation in excess of the prescribed limits, and for the checking of other procedures by inspectors. The regulations are administered by officers of the federal Department of National Health and Welfare and the Atomic Energy Control Board, but a provincial health department may be named as the health authority and a provincial inspector may be designated to act as an inspector under the regulations.

(Continued on page 496)

More Ideas from White House Conference

Many ideas, suggestions, policy statements and reconstructions put forth at recent White House Conference on Aging are applicable to Canada. Delegates agree that unrealistic job requirements affect job opportunities for elderly

Many of the ideas, suggestions, policy statements and recommendations put forth at the recent White House Conference on Aging (L.G., Feb., p. 147) will be of interest to Canadians.

There was general agreement among the delegates that job opportunities for older persons had been affected considerably by unrealistic job requirements setting unnecessarily high qualifying physical and performance standards. The Conference proposed:

1. that such standards be carefully reviewed by management and unions to bring them into line with those actually required;

2. that where jobs had been designed for younger people, they be redesigned where possible to enable older people to produce as effectively; and

3. that current emphasis on speed, dexterity and much physical effort in job performance be re-examined to determine how jobs could be adapted in these respects to the capacities of older workers.

It was suggested that older workers could benefit from such practices as:

1. re-assigning and re-training workers within a plant, and so far as possible, using present employees for new jobs without discriminating on the basis of age;

2. reducing employment through normal attrition, without recourse to layoffs;

3. giving employees notice well in advance of impending layoffs and other changes, to allay anxiety and give the worker time to find new employment;

4. notifying public employment services in advance of layoffs so that they could start early to find new jobs for the displaced workers.

It was recommended that study and publicity be given to techniques whereby firms had installed new equipment without laying off older employees.

In discussing income maintenance for older people it was agreed that the first principle of a constructive approach to the income maintenance needs of the aged was that measures taken to promote old age security be in harmony with broad economic objectives. The second principle was that there should be opportunity for productive employment for those who are able and want to work. It was thought that employment was frequently more satisfactory to the individual than retirement on a pension, and such employment contributed to the economy and reduced the cost of pensions.

The section that dealt with employment security and retirement thought that one serious obstacle to the adequate utilization of older workers, an obstacle that could be remedied through changes in existing employer and union policies and practices, was compulsory retirement at an arbitrarily set chronological age. Employers were urged to review continually their retirement policies to find ways and means of achieving greater flexibility in the time of retirement appropriate to the particular situation, and thus utilize more fully the abilities of those willing and able to continue working beyond the normal retirement age.

Management and labour were urged to co-operate in reviewing the obstacles to, and to develop programs facilitating the employment of older workers in equivalent levels of skill, and to minimize the dislocation of older workers on the job.

There was unanimous support for the proposal that programs of personnel management, adult training and re-training, vocational counselling and guidance, and rehabilitation be improved and extended, since service in those areas was essential to success in solving the vocational problems of vast numbers of middle-aged and older people.

It was recognized that many community educational programs had been effective in alerting the community to the undesirability of age limitations and other obstacles to the employment of older workers, and more activity along these lines was recommended.

In considering the employment problems of mature women workers, the premise was accepted that women work for the same reasons as men, and that they were needed in the labour market. Therefore they should be afforded equal opportunity to be considered for jobs, for promotion, and pay commensurate with their qualifications. It was recognized that many women had left the labour force to raise families, and upon their return needed counselling, training, re-training, and placement and placement services to help them choose and prepare for occupations that would utilize their highest skills.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

Some 200,000 women civil servants and about 220,000 women teachers in Great Britain achieve equal pay for equal work. Except in province of Quebec, most salary schedules for teachers in Canada make no distinction on basis of sex

In February, some 200,000 women civil servants in Great Britain were granted equal pay for equal work. Two months later, the principle was applied to the wages of approximately 220,000 women teachers in the state education system.

Unlike Canada and other countries where equal pay for equal work has been the subject of legislation, in Britain the implementation of the principle has been left to the collective bargaining process. The granting of equal pay to civil servants was the final stage of a scheme negotiated between the Government and the National Whitley Council in 1955 whereby the women's wage scales in the non-industrial civil service were raised in seven annual instalments until they were identical with those of men performing the same work. A similar scheme gradually applied the equal pay principle to the teaching profession. Slightly modified plans have been negotiated for administrative, technical and clerical staff in other fields of public employment and in the nationalized industries.

In Canada, seven provincial equal pay laws probably had more impact on the salaries of the 107,262 women teachers than on those in any other occupation. Today, outside of the province of Quebec, most salary schedules negotiated between boards of education and teachers' organizations made no distinction on the basis of sex. (Under new salary schedules that go into effect in September, men and women teachers employed by the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal are to receive equal pay (L.G., March, p. 252).)

This does not mean, of course, that the median salaries of men and women teachers are the same. A recent report* of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that in 1959-60 median salaries for women teachers were 17 per cent lower than those for men at the public elementary school level and 14 per cent lower at the secondary school level (Quebec not included).

One of the factors making for differences in salaries received by men and women teachers is the greater proportion of women with lower qualifications. Fifty per cent

of the men teachers in public elementary and secondary schools had taken more than two years of academic or professional training beyond junior matriculation whereas only 20 per cent of the women teachers had done so. Of the men, 48.4 per cent had gone on to obtain a university degree as against 13.8 per cent of the women.

Then, too, there have always been more women than men teaching at the lower teaching levels, where salaries are lower. The percentage of women at various teaching levels in nine provinces in 1959-60 was as follows:

Teaching Level	Women as % of all Teachers
Primary grades.....	98.1
Elementary grades only.....	78.6
Mainly elementary but with some secondary grades.....	42.6
Secondary grades only.....	35.5

Although women make up 76 per cent of the regular teaching staff in elementary and secondary schools, 86 per cent of the administrative principals and 60 per cent of the teaching principals are men.

Another factor that tended to depress women teacher's salaries was the higher proportion of women teaching in smaller centres where salaries were lower. In schools in centres of 100,000 population and over, women made up 66 per cent of the total number of teachers whereas 77 per cent of teachers in one-room rural schools were women.

Although median years of experience for women teachers tended to be higher than for men, their median tenure, i.e., experience with their present school board, was less. This was partly explained by the fact that teachers tend to leave positions in rural schools to teach in cities. Since women make up a large proportion of the staff of rural schools this movement affects them more than it does men.

When groups of teachers were equated by qualifications, size of the community where they taught, level of teaching and length of tenure, it was found that there were not significant differences between the remuneration of men and women.

*Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 1959-60. Education Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. \$1.00.

50 Years Ago This Month

Organization to provide medical care and weekly sick benefits for employees of 22 London, Ont., firms incorporated in March 1911. While receiving benefits, members barred from other employment and visits to gambling houses or taverns

An organization that provided medical attendance and weekly benefits for employees during illness, known as the London Sick and Accident Benefit Association, was incorporated in March 1911. The organization and workings of the concern, which had its headquarters in London, Ont., were described in an article in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of May 1911.

The Association confined its membership to the employees of 22 specified firms. Members who were earning wages of \$1.25 a day or more were required to pay 50 cents a month in dues, and those making less than \$1.25 a day paid 25 cents a month.

The weekly benefit was \$5 for those who paid 50 cents a month and \$2.50 for those who paid 25 cents.

Physicians, who were elected annually, attended sick members and provided them with medicines during illness. In order that such benefit might be paid, a doctor's certificate was required each week as long as the illness lasted. No member was entitled to benefit for a shorter period than six days or longer than 15 weeks, and 10 weeks at half benefits, in any one year. A member was not entitled to benefit until he had paid one month's dues, except in case of accident.

If a sick member were able to walk out for exercise he was required to report to a member of the executive committee of the Association at least twice a week. He was not allowed to stay out later than 7 p.m. from November 1 to May 1, or later than 9 p.m. from May 1 to November 1. He was also required to get the approval of the committee before leaving the city.

While receiving sick pay, no member was allowed to follow any employment, to frequent gambling or public houses, to get drunk, or by any wilful act or misconduct to delay or prevent his recovery.

"The contract for the new Quebec bridge was awarded by the Dominion Government to the St. Lawrence Bridge Company, the contract price being \$8,650,000, the structure to be completed by September 1, 1913," the *LABOUR GAZETTE* reported. (The Quebec bridge that had been under construction since 1900 collapsed on August 29, 1907, killing 65 workmen (L.G., Sept. 1957, p. 1070).)

The May *GAZETTE* contained a summary of the report of an investigation that had been conducted by the Board of Trade of Great Britain into the cost of living for the urban working class in the United States. This was the last of a series of reports by the Board that covered the cost of living of working people in four of the principal industrial countries of the world in addition to Great Britain.

The *GAZETTE* pointed out that the contents of this last report were "of special interest to the workpeople in this country, in view of the close commercial and industrial relations subsisting between Canada and the United States, and the general similarity of standards and habits of living, other conditions being equal, in the two countries."

The report compared living costs and wages in Great Britain and the United States. "In summing up, it is deduced that an English workman coming to the United States would have his wages increased about 130 per cent, with slightly shorter hours, and his expenditure on food and rent increased by about 52 per cent," the *LABOUR GAZETTE* summary said.

The report stated that retail prices of food were about 38 per cent higher in the United States than in Great Britain, and house rent about twice as high.

During March, 70 brewery workers in Berlin, Ont., received an increase in wages of \$1 a week and a reduction in hours from 59 a week the year round to 58 in summer and 57 in winter.

In March 1911 the Saskatchewan Legislature passed an act establishing a "Bureau of Labour."

The Act stated that the object of the Bureau should be "to collect, assort, systematise and publish information and statistics relating to" employment, wages and hours of labour throughout the province, strikes "or other labour difficulties," co-operation, trade unions and labour organizations, the relation between capital and labour and other subjects of interest to working men, "the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions surrounding working men, and . . . such other matters as relate to the permanent prosperity of the industries of the province."

TEAMWORK in INDUSTRY

A three-day "Open House" was sponsored recently by the Hussmann Refrigerator Company, Brantford, Ont., to commemorate the firm's 1960 expansion program and its 12th Canadian anniversary. More than 1,000 persons visited the plant.

Described by company representatives and members of Local 397, United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) as "highly successful," the event began with "Employees' Day"—highlight of the affair—on a Saturday. Attendance on the following Monday was made up of major suppliers and Brantford business and community leaders, and Tuesday was devoted to entertaining Hussmann representatives and customers, including corporate chain officials and executives of wholesale grocer organizations.

Personnel manager Frank Kovrig praised the co-operation of the firm's 430 employees. "They had the place really humming," he said. "Our visitors were thoroughly impressed with their speed and efficiency on the job." The entire staff worked overtime voluntarily on the Monday and Tuesday so that the touring guests could see the plant in operation. Union committee officials of Local 397, along with Hussmann executives, did their share of greeting in the receiving line for visitors. Among them was Reginald Johnson, bargaining committee chairman of Local 397.

Said Mr. Johnson: "We were pleased to co-operate in any way we could. We realized that this was an excellent opportunity to build better understanding between the employees, their families and Hussmann, and to show local business people, community officials and our customers that Hussmann employees take a great deal of pride in their work and that a strong spirit of co-operation exists between labour and management here."

Company executive vice-president Harold W. Freeborn explained that "Employees' Day" was inaugurated to emphasize the importance of the individual worker and his contribution. Mr. Freeborn also expressed his pleasure at the assistance provided by members of Local 397. "Their willingness to co-operate in every way, and the extent of their enthusiastic participation, was responsible to a great degree for making our 'Open House' such a tremendous success," he said.

Main objective of the labour-management committees in operation at the Kilmar and Marelan, Que., plants of Canadian Refractories Limited is "to create understanding and co-operation in certain areas dealing with production and safety." Both committees are composed of an equal number of representatives from management and labour, and act as a liaison between the company and members of Local 145, Magnesite Workers' Federal Union (CLC).

Explained general works manager L. R. Thomas: "Often a man at his job can see a better way of doing the same work; or he may see an unsafe work practice which should be eliminated. The committee is therefore the forum in which these things are investigated."

* * *

Labour-management committees have been serving at John Labatt Limited for 18 years. A recent issue of *Labatt News* recalls that in January 1943 a group of employees representing the company and Local 1 of the National Union of Beverage Workers (CLC) sat down together and established a policy of regular labour-management meetings as part of Labatt's industrial relations philosophy. They provide for continuing consultation on a regular basis and make provision for special committees to consider specific matters.

* * *

Acting on a suggestion made by the joint labour-management committee at the Hotel-Dieu St-Michel Hospital in Roberval, Que., the employees' sports committee has expanded its program to include all types of athletic and leisure activities. Financial outlays connected with the new program are made from a co-operative fund; management has pledged an annual sum of money, and employees are each contributing a few cents a week.

Bargaining agent for the 90 employees of Hotel-Dieu St-Michel Hospital is the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

Establishment of Labour-Management Committees is encouraged and assisted by the Labour-Management Co-operation Service, Industrial Relations Branch, Department of Labour. In addition to field representatives located in key industrial centres, who are available to help both managements and trade unions, the Service provides various aids in the form of booklets, posters and films.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

Certification and Other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for three days during March. The Board issued two certificates designating bargaining agents, ordered nine representation votes and rejected four applications for certification. During the month the Board received three applications for certification and five requests under Section 61 (2) of the Act for review of earlier decisions. The Board also allowed the withdrawal of three applications for certification and one request for review.

Applications for Certification Granted

1. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, on behalf of a unit of second and third engineers employed aboard the vessels *Keyport*, *Keyvive*, *Keybar*, *Keystate* and *Keyshey* by La Verendrye Line, Ltd., Montreal (L.G., Jan., p. 44). The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Great Lakes and Eastern District) intervened.

2. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, on behalf of a unit of second and third engineers employed aboard the tugs *Kam*, *Nipigon*, *Orient Bay*, *Abitibi* and *Maggie* by the Abitibi Power Company, Limited, Lakehead Woodlands & Sault Ste-Marie Woods Divisions (L.G., Feb., p. 154). The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Great Lakes and Eastern District) intervened.

Representation Votes Ordered

1. Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc., applicant and intervener, Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, applicant and intervener, and the National Sand & Material Company Limited, Toronto, respondent (L.G., Jan., pp. 43 and 45). The Board directed that the names of both unions be placed on the ballot in the vote which affected a unit of deck officers employed by the company (Returning Officer: A. B. Whitfield).

2. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, applicant, Upper Lakes Shipping Ltd., Toronto, Ont., respondent, and the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Great Lakes and Eastern District), intervener (L.G., Jan., p. 44). The Board directed that the names of both unions be placed on the ballot in the vote which affected a unit of marine engineers employed by the company (Returning Officer: Rémi Duquette).

3. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, applicant, Scott Misener Steamships Ltd., Port Colborne, Ont., respondent, and the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Great Lakes and Eastern District), intervener (L.G., Jan., p. 44). The Board directed that the names of both unions be placed on the ballot in the vote which affected a unit of marine engineers employed by the company (Returning Officer: Rémi Duquette).

4. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, applicant, N. M. Paterson & Sons Limited, Montreal, Que., respondent, and the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Great Lakes and Eastern District), intervener (L.G., Jan., p. 44). The Board directed that the names of both unions be placed on the ballot in the vote which affected a unit of marine engineers employed by the company (Returning Officer: Rémi Duquette).

5. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, applicant, Hall Corporation of Canada, Montreal, Que., respondent, and the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Great Lakes and Eastern District), intervener (L.G., Jan., p. 44). The Board directed that the names of both unions be placed on the ballot in the vote which affected a unit of marine engineers employed by the company (Returning Officer: Rémi Duquette).

This section covers proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board, and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

6. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, applicant, Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation Limited (Dominion Shipping Division), respondent, the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., (Great Lakes and Eastern District), intervener, and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, intervener (L.G., Jan., p. 44). The Board directed that the names of the Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers be placed on the ballot in the vote which affected a unit of marine engineers employed by the company (Returning Officer: Rémi Duquette).

7. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, applicant, The Commercial Cable Company, New York, N.Y., respondent, and the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Great Lakes and Eastern District), intervener, (L.G., Jan., p. 44). The Board directed that only the name of the applicant be placed on the ballot in the vote which affected a unit of marine engineers employed by the company. (Returning Officer: D. T. Cochrane).

8. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, applicant, National Sand & Material Company Limited, Toronto, Ont., respondent, and the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Great Lakes and Eastern District), intervener (L.G., Jan., p. 45). The Board directed that the names of both unions be placed on the ballot in the vote which affected a unit of marine engineers employed by the company (Returning Officer: A. B. Whitfield).

9. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, applicant, The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., respondent, and the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Great Lakes and Eastern District), intervener (L.G., Jan., p. 45). The Board directed that the names of both unions be placed on the ballot in the vote which affected a unit of marine engineers employed by the company (Returning Officer: T. B. McRae).

Applications for Certification Rejected

1. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, applicant, and Foremost Marine Transporters Ltd., Burlington, Ont., respondent (unlicensed personnel) (L.G., Oct. 1960, p. 1028). The application was rejected because the respondent company had no employees aboard its

ship at the time, and the ship was in foreign waters, and no information had been given to the Board that it will return to Canadian waters.

2. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, applicant, and Foremost Marine Transporters Ltd., Burlington, Ont., respondent (marine engineers) (L.G., Oct. 1960, p. 1029). The application was rejected because the respondent company had no employees aboard its ship at the time, and the ship was in foreign waters, and no information had been given to the Board that it will return to Canadian waters.

3. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, applicant, and Sydney Transfer and Storage, Limited, Sydney, N.S., respondent (L.G., March, p. 255). The application was rejected for the reason that it was not supported by a majority of the employees eligible to cast ballots in the representation vote conducted by the Board.

4. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, applicant, and Dominion Coal Company Limited, Sydney, N.S., respondent (marine engineers) (L.G., Feb., p. 154). The application was rejected for the reason that the chief engineer should be excluded from the bargaining unit applied for because, in the opinion of the Board, he was not an employee within the meaning of the Act, and that the one remaining employee did not constitute a unit of employees appropriate for collective bargaining.

Applications for Certification Received

1. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Local 591, on behalf of a unit of bus drivers and garage employees employed by Hull City Transport Limited and Hull Metropolitan Transport Limited, Hull, Que. (Investigating Officers: G. A. Lane and J. C. Baril).

2. Marconi Salaried Employees Association (Special Services Division, Field Service Group), on behalf of a unit of employees of the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, Que. (Investigating Officer: C. E. Poirier).

3. National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians on behalf of a unit of technicians employed by Vantel Broadcasting Company Limited at CHAN-TV, Vancouver, B.C. (Investigating Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

Applications for Certification Withdrawn

1. Thunder Bay Lodge No. 10 of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, applicant, Manitoba Pool Elevators, respondent, and Lodge 650, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, intervener (electricians, grain elevator at Port Arthur, Ont.) (L.G., Feb., p. 154).

2. Thunder Bay Lodge No. 10 of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, applicant, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, respondent, and Lodge 650, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, intervener (electricians, Terminal Elevator Division, Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.) (L.G., Feb., p. 155).

3. International Association of Machinists, applicant, and Seaboard and Western Airlines, Incorporated, New York, N.Y., respondent (aircraft maintenance and fleet service employees at Gander, Nfld.) (L.G., April, p. 368).

Requests for Review of Decisions

1. Request for amendment of the certificate issued by the Board on July 17, 1958, affecting International Longshoremen's Association, applicant, and the Seaway Forwarding Agencies Limited, Sarnia, Ont., respondent (L.G. 1958, p. 979). The request was withdrawn later in the month.

2. Request for review of Board's decision of February 9, 1961 rejecting application for certification affecting the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 503, applicant, the Tahsis Company, Ltd., Tahsis, B.C., respondent, the Inter-

Scope and Administration of Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board, in matters under the Act involving the board.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until superseded by the Wartime Regulations in 1944. Decisions, orders and certificates given under the Wartime Regulations by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are contained in force and effect by the Act.

The Act applies to industries within federal jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the federal Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of conciliation officers, conciliation boards, and Industrial Inquiry Commissions concerning complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and for application for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to

the Wartime Labour Relations Board to administer provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, the Regulations made under the Act, and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. The territory of four officers resident in Vancouver comprise British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon and Northwest Territories; two officers stationed in Winnipeg cover the province of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; four officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; five officers in Montreal are assigned to the province of Quebec, and a total of three officers resident in Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's represent the Department in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

national Woodworkers of America, Local 1-85, intervener, and the Attorney-General for British Columbia, intervener (L.G., April, p. 368).

3. Request for amendment of the certificate issued by the Board on June 26, 1957, affecting International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, Local 1817, now International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1654, applicant, and Hamilton Shipping Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., respondent (L.G., 1957, p. 967).

4. Request for amendment of the certificate issued by the Board on June 26, 1957,

affecting International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, Local 1817, now International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1654, applicant, and Yorkwood Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., respondent (L.G. 1957, p. 967).

5. Request for amendment of the certificate issued by the Board on June 27, 1957, affecting International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, Local 1817, now International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1654, applicant, and Eastern Canada Stevedoring Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. respondent (L.G. 1957, p. 967).

Conciliation and Other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour

Conciliation Officers Appointed

During March, the Minister of Labour appointed conciliation officers to deal with the following disputes:

1. Hamilton Terminal Operators Limited, Hamilton, Ont., and Local 1879 of the International Longshoremen's Association (Conciliation Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

2. Federal Commerce & Navigation Company Limited, Montreal, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (Conciliation Officer: Rémi Duquette).

3. Canada Steamship Lines Limited, Montreal, and Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (Conciliation Officer: Rémi Duquette).

4. Westward Shipping Limited, Vancouver, and Marine Engineers, Local 425 of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie).

5. The Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., Montreal, and Local 375 of the International Longshoremen's Association (Conciliation Officer: Rémi Duquette).

6. Shell Canadian Tankers Limited (M.V. *Western Shell* and M.V. *Tyee Shell*) and National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

Settlements Reported by Conciliation Officers

1. TransAir Limited, Winnipeg, and International Association of Machinists (Conciliation Officer: J. S. Gunn) (L.G., April, p. 369).

2. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (Conciliation Officer: F. J. Ainsborough) (L.G., April, p. 369).

3. Alaska Cruise Lines Limited, Vancouver, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe) (L.G., April, p. 369).

4. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, and Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers (Conciliation Officers: F. J. Ainsborough and T. B. McRae) (L.G., March, p. 257).

Conciliation Boards Appointed

1. Hamilton Shipping Company Ltd., Yorkwood Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd. and the Hamilton operations of Eastern Canada Stevedoring Co., Ltd., Cullen Stevedoring Co. Ltd., Caledon Terminals Ltd., Pittston Stevedoring Corp. of Canada, and Local 1654, Hamilton, of the International Longshoremen's Association (L.G., March, p. 257).

2. Northland Navigation Company Limited, Vancouver, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (L.G., Oct. 1960, p. 1029).

3. McCabe Grain Company Limited, Edmonton, Alta., and Local 514 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (L.G., Nov. 1960, p. 1140).

Conciliation Boards Fully Constituted

1. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in February to deal with a dispute between Radio Station CJMS

Limited, Montreal, and National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (L.G., April, p. 369) was fully constituted in March with the appointment of His Honour Judge Rene Lippé, Montreal, as Chairman. Judge Lippé was appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Gilles Godin and Leo Roback, both of Montreal, who were previously appointed on the nomination of the company and the union, respectively.

2. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in February to deal with a dispute between Eastern Canada Stevedoring Co. Ltd., Cullen Stevedoring Co. Ltd., Caledon Terminals Ltd., Pittston Stevedoring Corp. of Canada, and Locals 1869 and 1842, Toronto, of the International Longshoremen's Association (L.G., April, p. 369) was fully constituted in March with the appointment of R. G. Geddes, Toronto, as Chairman. Mr. Geddes was appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members, W. J. Whittaker, Toronto, and Drummond Wren, Agincourt, Ont., who were previously appointed on the nomination of the companies and the union, respectively.

3. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in February to deal with a dispute between Tippet-Richardson (Ottawa) Limited, Ottawa, Ont., and Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers (L.G., April, p. 369) was fully constituted in March with the appointment of Prof. H. Scott Gordon, Ottawa, as Chairman. Prof. Gordon was appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Harry G. Williams and Clifford A. Scotton, both of Ottawa, who were previously appointed on

the nomination of the company and the union, respectively.

4. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in March to deal with a dispute between McCabe Grain Company Limited, Edmonton, Alta., and Local 514 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (see above) was fully constituted in March with the appointment of J. D. McFetridge, Edmonton, as Chairman. Mr. McFetridge was appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members, A. G. Kirstine and R. G. Slatter, both of Edmonton, who were previously appointed on the nomination of the company and the union, respectively.

5. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in March to deal with a dispute between Hamilton Shipping Company Ltd., Yorkwood Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd. and the Hamilton operations of Eastern Canada Stevedoring Co. Ltd., Cullen Stevedoring Co. Ltd., Caledon Terminals Ltd., Pittston Stevedoring Corp. of Canada, and Local 1654, Hamilton, of the International Longshoremen's Association (see above) was fully constituted in March with the appointment of R. G. Geddes, Toronto, as Chairman. Mr. Geddes was appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members, W. J. Whittaker, Toronto, and Drummond Wren, Agincourt, Ont., who were previously appointed on the nomination of the companies and the union, respectively.

Settlement Reached during Board Procedure

Three Rivers Radio Inc., (Station CHLN) and National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (L.G., April, p. 370).

N.Y. ILGWU Wins Improved Welfare Benefits on Wage Re-opener

A new two-year contract providing increased retirement and welfare benefits was agreed to last month by the New York city coat-and-suit industry and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The current contract, not due to expire until May 31, 1962, was scrapped by mutual agreement.

When wage negotiations re-opened last March, the Union proposed to include in the talks a revision of the company-financed retirement fund, which was in difficulties as a result of declining contributions. An increasing number of retirements was straining the actuarial soundness of the program, and some workers were unable to retire at 65 years of age because of the fund's small reserves.

In return for the agreement on benefits, the Union offered to extend the old agreement for another two years. The industry accepted the offer.

Under the new contract, the employers will pay 6 per cent of their payrolls into the retirement fund instead of the former 5½ per cent, and 4½ per cent into the health and vacation fund instead of 4 per cent. Wage increases of 14 cents an hour, covering 45,000 workers, will go into effect on June 12.

LABOUR LAW

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour

British Columbia Court of Appeal restores Workmen's Compensation Board order refusing compensation. Manitoba Court of Appeal rules that buyer of assets of bankrupt business is not bound by terms of existing collective agreement

In British Columbia, the Court of Appeal restored a decision of the B.C. Workmen's Compensation Board refusing compensation, and held that the power of the Board to determine whether the death or injury of a workman was caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment was exclusive and not reviewable on *certiorari*.

In Manitoba, the Court of Appeal ruled that the Labour Relations Board, in deciding whether the buyer of a bankrupt business was bound by the collective agreement concluded between a bankrupt company and a union, had to decide first whether the buyer was a "new employer" within the meaning of the provision in the Manitoba Labour Relations Act which makes a collective agreement binding on a new employer to whom ownership of a business passes. Such a decision, because it involved the application by the Board of legal principles and considerations going beyond the confines of the Labour Relations Act, was reviewable on *certiorari*.

British Columbia Court of Appeal...

...rules Workmen's Compensation Board decision made within its jurisdiction is not reviewable

On November 24, 1960, the British Columbia Court of Appeal, allowing the appeal of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board from the decision of Mr. Justice Manson (L.G., Sept. 1960, p. 941), held that the determination of the Board on whether an injury had been caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment is, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, a matter for the Board's exclusive consideration and determination and is not reviewable on *certiorari* unless there is an abuse of authority or an excess or declining of jurisdiction on the part of the Board.

Further, the Court held that the Board, in exercising the exclusive jurisdiction conferred upon it by the Workmen's Compensation Act to determine and assess compensation under the Act, is not a court within the meaning of Section 96 of the B.N.A. Act, but a tribunal validly constituted and appointed under the Act of the provincial legislature, although it is subject to *certiorari* in the exercise of its quasi-judicial functions.

Briefly, the circumstances of the dispute were as follows. Farrell, without knowing it, had suffered for some years from aortic stenosis. He suddenly died from that disease on February 26, 1959, while carrying on his ordinary duties as an employee of the North Vancouver General Hospital. The finding of the coroner's jury was that Farrell died "from over-exertion at his work which aggravated a previously unsuspected heart condition." His widow applied for compensation to the Workmen's Compensation Board as a dependent on the ground that his death had been occasioned by personal injury caused "by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment" within the meaning of Section 7 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the definition of accident then in Section 2 (1), namely:

"Accident" shall include a wilful and intentional act, not being the act of the workman, and shall include a fortuitous event occasioned by a physical or natural cause.

It was contended that there was evidence before the Board that exertion in the course of employment accelerated Farrell's death. However, the medical advisers of the Board were of the opinion that Farrell "died of natural causes and that his work had only a very minor part, if any, in the fatal termination and that the fatal termination cannot be considered medically as a board responsibility."

This section, prepared by the Legislation Branch, reviews labour laws as they are enacted by Parliament and the provincial legislatures, regulations under these laws, and selected court decisions affecting labour.

The Board advised the widow on July 28, 1959 that it had been unable to approve the application for the reason that her husband died from natural causes and not as a result of an accident arising out of his employment.

The widow then moved for a writ of *mandamus*, with *certiorari* in aid, to require the Board to pay her compensation pursuant to Section 18 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

On May 30, 1960, Mr. Justice Manson of the British Columbia Supreme Court quashed the decision and ordered the Board to assess and pay compensation to the widow. Mr. Justice Manson was of the opinion that the Board proceeded upon a misapprehension in law as to the meaning of the word "accident" as defined in Section 2 (1) of the Act; that the provisions of the Act, granting the Board exclusive jurisdiction to determine questions of fact and law and making the Board's decision final and conclusive, was ineffective insofar as it would deprive a claimant of the right to have a wrongful decision on the point of law reviewed and quashed by the courts; that the Board, being a judicial tribunal, should have its members appointed by the Governor General in Council. Consequently, the provisions of the Act authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint the members of the Board were *ultra vires*. This decision was appealed by the Board.

In the Court of Appeal, Mr. Justice Davey, dealing with the submission that the Board abused its authority and exceeded or declined its jurisdiction by arbitrarily and unreasonably rejecting a lawful claim for compensation under Sections 7 (1) and 18(2) of the Act and the definition of accident, held that a close examination of the material before the Board failed to show any defect of jurisdiction or abuse of authority.

In a case such as the one under review, the distinction between compensable injury and non-compensable disease may be very narrow, but the duty of deciding the question finally and conclusively is cast upon the Board. In order to succeed, the claimant would have to show that the Board's decision was "so unreasonable that no reasonable authority could have ever come to it" (*Associated Provincial Picture Houses, Ltd. v. Wednesday Corp. (1948)*, 1 KB 223, (1948) LJR 190, (1947) 2 ALL ER 680).

It could not be said, however, that the Board acted arbitrarily or that no reasonable authority could have ever come to the decision that the Board reached on the narrow point before it. What the claimant was seeking under the guise of *certiorari*

and *mandamus* was a right of appeal from the decision of the Board, a right which the Act did not give her.

Finally, Mr. Justice Davey dealt with the ruling of Mr. Justice Manson that Section 76 (1) of the Act giving the Board exclusive authority to finally and conclusively decide questions of law was *ultra vires* and beyond the authority of either Parliament or the provincial legislature because it deprived claimants of their inherent and constitutional rights under the B.N.A. Act to have recourse to the traditional courts of law to determine the substantial questions of law upon which their claim rests. In Mr. Justice Davey's opinion, generally people ought to be permitted to have recourse ultimately to the traditional courts of law to determine substantial questions of law upon which their rights rest. However, so far as policy is concerned, that is for the legislature, not judges, to decide, and so far as law is concerned, the current of authority upholding legislation, such as Section 76, is so strong that only the Supreme Court of Canada could reverse it.

According to Mr. Justice Davey, the scheme of the Workmen's Compensation Act is clearly within the legislative competence of the province. The Act has entrusted the administration of the scheme to the Board and for that purpose it has invested the Board with the power of deciding questions of law and fact arising within the ambit of the Act.

Broadly speaking, the Board's judicial functions arising in the course of its administration of the Act fall into two classes: (1) the determination of the persons liable to the assessments authorized by the Act; (2) the disposition of claims for compensation and the determination of the amounts to be awarded upon them. Those questions are between the Board and the person with whom it is immediately dealing; the other party to the employment contract, employer or workman, as the case may be, is not a necessary or usual party. If the Board levies an assessment, it collects the moneys and holds this money as its own property. If it awards compensation, it pays it out of its own proper funds. The Board decides its own right and its own liability in those cases. It is not an independent and impartial tribunal resembling the courts mentioned in Section 96 of the B.N.A. Act, which exercise jurisdiction over the claims of contending strangers. Thus the Board's judicial functions are quite different from the jurisdiction exercised by the conventional courts of justice mentioned in Section 96 of the

B.N.A. Act. Therefore, concluded Mr. Justice Davey, the Board is not exercising the type of jurisdiction belonging to the courts whose judges must, under Section 96 of the B.N.A. Act, be appointed by the Governor-General.

Mr. Justice Coady, in his supporting judgment, referred, among other things, to Mr. Justice Manson's ruling that the Board was assuming a jurisdiction it did not possess or exceeded its jurisdiction in denying compensation.

Section 76 of the Workmen's Compensation Act provides:

S. 76 (1) The Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to inquire into, hear, and determine all matters and questions of fact and law arising under this Part, and the action or decision of the Board thereon shall be final and conclusive and shall not be open to question or review in any Court, and no proceedings by or before the Board shall be restrained by injunction, prohibition, or other process or proceeding in any Court or be removable by *certiorari* or otherwise into any Court; and without restricting the generality of the foregoing the Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to inquire into, hear, and determine:

(a) The question whether an injury has arisen out of or in the course of an employment within the scope of this Part.

In Mr. Justice Coady's opinion, the question of determining whether "an injury has arisen out of or in the course of an employment is within the scope of this Part" is one exclusive for the Board under Section 76 (1), and not open to review upon *certiorari* unless there was some defect of jurisdiction based on some excess of, abuse of or declining of jurisdiction, or violation of essentials of justice. By Section 76 (1) the Board is given exclusive jurisdiction to decide the very matter which in the case at bar the Board did decide. So long as it keeps within the jurisdiction granted, it matters not whether that decision is one of law or fact, or of mixed fact and law, and whether right or wrong, that decision is final and not open to attack on *certiorari*.

Further, Mr. Justice Coady noted that in the *Battaglia* case (*Battaglia v. Workmen's Compensation Board*, L.G., Sept. 1960, p. 939), the Court held that the Board did exceed its jurisdiction. There the Act provided that the certificate of the medical specialist was binding on the Board. The Board refused to accept it as such and thereby assumed a jurisdiction that was not theirs by refusing to accept it as final in disregard of the express provisions of the statute. It was held that the Board assumed a jurisdiction it did not possess and consequently the order was open to review, though on the face of the return as originally made, no error in law appeared.

In the case at bar, Mr. Justice Coady continued, the trial judge held that the Board proceeded upon misapprehension of the law as to the meaning of the word "accident" and consequently assumed a jurisdiction by a wrongful interpretation of the statute. Counsel for the claimant submitted that considering the definition of "accident" appearing in the statute, the decision of the Board was so unreasonable and arbitrary and so contrary to the statute that it fell into the category of cases relating to want of or excess of jurisdiction. Further, counsel claimed that the authority of the Board under Section 76 (1) (a) was given to the Board on the assumption that this authority would be exercised in accordance with the statute. Consequently, in case of a wrongful decision unreasonably and arbitrarily made in disregard of the express provisions of the statute, such decision is subject to review.

Counsel relied in this respect on the evidence given at the coroner's inquest, the opinions expressed by the medical men who gave evidence at the coroner's inquest, the verdict of the jury, and submitted that the Board was clearly wrong in law in deciding that the death did not result from accident, and in so deciding acted unreasonably and arbitrarily and in disregard of the statutory definition of "accident" and in disregard of its duty under Section 7 (1) and (4) and Section 18 (2) of the Act.

Mr. Justice Coady did not accept these arguments. In his opinion, the Board was not bound by the verdict of the coroner's jury nor by the medical opinions given in evidence before the coroner's jury insofar as the jury's finding and the medical opinions bore upon the question of whether death was the result of an accident within the meaning of the statute. There was before the Board further evidence to which the Board gave consideration, such as the consultation with and the receipt of opinions from the medical officers of the Board. In particular, there was the evidence of the chief medical officer and the assistant chief medical officer of the Board, whose affidavits indicated that in their opinion the death was not due to accident but to natural causes. So the Board, on consideration of all the evidence, concluded that the death did not result from accident as defined by the Act.

The Act granted to the Board the sole jurisdiction to decide on claims for compensation. In Mr. Justice Coady's opinion, the supervisory jurisdiction of the court exercisable under *certiorari* is not an appeal jurisdiction. The court may not agree with

the decision of the Board—it may think it wrong—but if the jurisdiction to make the decision existed, the court cannot interfere. Sections 7 and 18 of the Act regarding payment of compensation operate only if the case under consideration is one that in the opinion of the Board is compensable under the Act. The duty to pay arises only after it is shown that death resulted from accident and the Board has concluded on all the evidence before it that the death of the deceased did not arise from an accident as defined by the Act; therefore, the Board's appeal should be allowed.

Mr. Justice Sheppard, dealing with the argument that the Board, in deciding whether there was an injury by accident arising out of the course of employment within Section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, had exceeded its jurisdiction, held that if there was an error in the Board's decision it did not go beyond a mere mistake in fact or law arising in the course of the exercise of the Board's jurisdiction and was not reviewable under *certiorari* by reason of Section 76 (1).

In reference to the contention that Section 76 (1) is beyond the legislative powers of the province, Mr. Justice Sheppard noted that the problem is essentially one of comparing the type of jurisdiction conferred upon the Board under Section 76 of the Workmen's Compensation Act with that exercised by the courts within the purview of Section 96 of the B.N.A. Act. Those jurisdictions, in Mr. Justice Sheppard's opinion, appear to be markedly different. The jurisdiction before the courts within the purview of Section 96 would depend upon a right of action by a workman against an employer for damages for injury based upon fault, actual or statutory. On the other hand, the claim of the applicant under the Workmen's Compensation Act is not a right of action; action is barred, but is a right against a fund, not against an employer, and the right is not dependent upon fault but upon an accident within Section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Act that may give rise to a claim against the fund by the workman or his dependents.

Further, the setting up of the Board is within the legislative jurisdiction of the province under Section 92 of the B.N.A. Act. In *Hodge v. Reg.* (1883), 9 App. Cas. 117, it was said:

When the British North America Act enacted that there should be a legislature for Ontario, and that its legislative assembly should have exclusive authority to make laws for the Province and for provincial purposes in relation to the matters enumerated in Section 92, it conferred powers not in any sense to be exercised by delegation from or as agents of

the Imperial Parliament, but authority as plenary and as ample within the limits prescribed by Section 92 as the Imperial Parliament in the plenitude of its power possessed and could bestow. Within these limits of subjects and area the local legislature is supreme, and has the same authority as the Imperial Parliament, or the Parliament of the Dominion, would have had under like circumstances to confide to a municipal institution or body of its own creation, authority to make by-laws or resolutions as to subjects specified in the enactment, and with the object of carrying the enactment into operation and effect.

Mr. Justice Sheppard added that in the case at bar, the Board was exercising a judicial function so as to come within the remedy of *certiorari*, but the Board was not exercising a jurisdiction which would bring it within the purview of Section 96 of the B.N.A. Act.

Chief Justice DesBrisay, while agreeing with other judges in their determination of other questions, dissented on one ground only. In his opinion, the decision of the Board showed a mistake in law by refusing compensation on the ground that the death in question resulted from natural causes and was not the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of employment.

In his opinion, death is a fortuitous event and if it was occasioned by a natural cause it was by definition an accident for the purposes of the Act. As the Board disregarded the imperative provisions of Sections 2 and 7 (4) of the Act there was error on the face of the record which went beyond a mere mistake in law made in the exercise of jurisdiction. This was an excess of jurisdiction reviewable on *certiorari*, and for this reason the Board's appeal should be dismissed.

The Court of Appeal, in a majority decision, allowed the Board's appeal and restored the Board's decision refusing compensation. *Farrell et al. v. Workmen's Compensation Board*, (1961), 33 W.W.R., Part 10, p. 433.

Manitoba Court of Appeal...

...upholds ruling that buyer of bankrupt business is not bound by an existing collective agreement

On January 11, 1961, the Manitoba Court of Appeal dismissed a union's appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Bastin of the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench which had quashed an order of the Labour Relations Board holding the purchaser of a bankrupt business to be bound by a collective agreement concluded between the bankrupt company and its employees (L.G., Feb., p. 158). The Court of Appeal held that the Board's decision that the buyer of

the assets of the bankrupt business was a "new employer" within the meaning of Section 18 (1) (c) of the Manitoba Labour Relations Act was preliminary or collateral to the main issue before the Board, that is, whether the buyer was bound by the existing collective agreement, and was therefore reviewable on *certiorari*.

Further, the Court held that where a business has gone into bankruptcy and another company has purchased from the trustee in bankruptcy most but not all assets of the bankrupt company, the purchaser is not a "new employer" with Section 18 (1) (c) and is not bound by the collective agreement concluded between the bankrupt company and its employees.

Mr. Justice Freedman, rendering the judgment of the Court of Appeal, recalled that the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America, Local 174, was the certified bargaining agent of production and maintenance employees of Trysson Manufacturing Ltd. The Trysson Company entered into a collective agreement with Local 174 with respect to wages and working conditions at the company's plant located in Fort Garry, Man.

On February 3, 1960, the Trysson Company made an assignment in bankruptcy under the Bankruptcy Act. The Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association Ltd. was appointed trustee in bankruptcy and, as such, took possession of the assets of the bankrupt company. The trustee advertised for sale by tender the building and property, equipment and inventory of the Trysson Company, in order to convert these assets into cash for the benefit of creditors. Parkhill Bedding & Furniture Ltd. submitted a tender, which was accepted. As a result, on March 7, 1960, the Parkhill Company acquired most of the physical assets of the bankrupt company, including its plant, equipment and stock, but not its accounts receivable and good will. It then hired some, but not all, of the former employees of the Trysson Company and began to operate the factory.

On May 12, 1960, the union applied to the Manitoba Labour Board for a ruling that its collective agreement with the Trysson Company was now binding on the Parkhill Company by virtue of Section 18 (1) (c) of the Labour Relations Act, which reads as follows:

S. 18 (1) A collective agreement entered into by a certified bargaining agent is, subject to and for the purposes of this Act, binding upon

...
(c) any new employer to whom passes the ownership of the business of an employer who has entered into the agreement or on whose behalf the agreement has been entered into.

On June 24, 1960, the Board issued Order No. 32, which reads:

That pursuant to and for the purposes of Section 18 (1) (c) of the Act, the business in respect of which a certificate and an agreement existed between Trysson Manufacturing Limited and the International Molders & Foundry Workers Union of North America, Local 174 passed to Parkhill Bedding and Furniture Limited and that the said agreement is in full force and effect and binding upon Parkhill Bedding and Furniture Limited in respect to its Trysson Division.

Then the Parkhill Company moved for an order of *certiorari* to quash this order of the Board. The application came before Mr. Justice Bastin, who quashed the order on the ground that the order declared that "the business . . . passed to Parkhill" whereas the Act, in Section 18 (1) (c), speaks of "the ownership of the business." He concluded that the finding of the Board constituted an error in law evident on the face of the record, and consequently the order had been made without jurisdiction and should be quashed. From that judgment the union appealed.

In Mr. Justice Freedman's opinion, the order of the Board was made without jurisdiction and should be quashed, but for different reasons than the rather technical ground on which Justice Bastin relied.

Mr. Justice Freedman doubted whether there was any difference in substance between a finding of the Board that "the business . . . passed to Parkhill" and a finding that "the ownership of the business . . . passed to Parkhill." The reference to Section 18 (1) (c) in the order made it explicit that the business passed within the meaning of S. 18 (1) (c), in other words, that the ownership of the business passed to Parkhill. Perhaps it would have been better if the precise terminology of the Act had been employed, but to say that because the Board deviated slightly from the words used in the Act it lost whatever jurisdiction it may have had, is to exalt form to the point where it destroys the substance and spirit of the Act. Besides, Section 52 says: "No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect in form or any technical irregularity."

In applying to the Board for a ruling that the collective agreement here in question was binding on the Parkhill Company, the union invoked Section 59 (1) (c) of the Act, which reads as follows:

S. 59 (1) Where in any proceeding before the board or otherwise in the course of the administration of this Act a question arises under this Act as to whether

...
(c) in any case, a collective agreement has been entered into, and the terms thereof, and the persons who are parties to or are bound by

the collective agreement or on whose behalf the collective agreement was entered into...the board shall decide the question and its decision shall be final and conclusive for all the purposes of this Act.

This Section contains the privative clause, which does not go so far as that in the Ontario Act, where the revision of the Board's decision in *certiorari* proceedings is expressly excluded. But even so the Court's power of review "is limited to examining the record to determine whether there was any evidence before the inferior tribunal." (*Re Ontario Labour Relations Board, Bradley et al. v. Canadian General Electric Co.* L.G. 1957, p. 860).

In the *Safeway* case (L.G. 1953, p. 1170), Mr. Justice Cartwright of the Supreme Court of Canada said that "On the evidence before it, it was open to the Board to come to the conclusion" that it did, and that since such a decision was final he did not find it necessary to consider whether he would have reached the same conclusion as did the Board. Applying that standard to the case at bar, Mr. Justice Freedman thought that it was not possible to overrule the decision of the Board on that ground, for there was certainly *some* evidence before it upon which it reached the conclusion that the collective agreement was binding on the Parkhill Company. He said the Court cannot sit in appeal on the Board's decision because "the Board has a right to be wrong, provided it acts within its jurisdiction." Therefore, the only question properly arising on this *certiorari* application was whether the Board, making its decision, acted within its jurisdiction. In Mr. Justice Freedman's opinion, the Board's order was made without jurisdiction.

Before the Board could make a final decision under Section 59 (1) (c), it had to answer the question raised in Section 18 (1) (c), namely, whether the Parkhill Company was a new employer to whom the ownership of the business of the Trysson Company had passed. Was this latter question regarding ownership a preliminary or collateral question, or was it part of the main issue which the Board had to decide

If the question was part of the main issue, then the Board had exclusive jurisdiction to deal with it, and its decision would not be subject to review in *certiorari* proceedings. If, on the other hand, the question was preliminary or collateral, then a different situation would arise. For the Board cannot give itself jurisdiction by a wrong decision on a preliminary or collateral point upon which the limit to its jurisdiction depends (*Bunbury v. Fuller* (1853), 9 Exch.

111 at p. 140, 156 E.R. 47). An error by the Board on such a point is reviewable by the Court on *certiorari*.

Classification of a matter as preliminary or collateral is not always easy. In order to find out any general principle that might be applied to the case at bar, Mr. Justice Freedman analyzed six court decisions.

In three of these, it was held that the issue before the Board was part of the main question which the Board had to decide. (*Re Ontario Labour Relations Board, Bradley et al. v. Canadian General Electric Co.* L.G. 1957, p. 860); *Labour Relations Board and Attorney-General of B.C. et al. v. Traders' Service Ltd.* (L.G. 1959, p. 58); *Re United Mine Workers of America, Dist. No. 26* (L.G., August 1960, p. 832). In these cases it was held that the Board's decisions were final and not reviewable in *certiorari* proceedings.

In three other decision it was held that the issue concerned was a preliminary or collateral question and therefore reviewable in *certiorari* proceedings (*Re Workmen's Compensation Act & C.P.R.* (L.G. 1950, p. 895); *Re Lunenburg Sea Products Ltd., Re Zwicker* (L.G. 1947, p. 381); *The King v. Labour Relations Board (N.S.)* L.G. 1951, p. 1697).

He found on examination of the three cases, where it was held that the issue concerned was preliminary or collateral, that the point for determination involved an examination of legal principles and considerations that went beyond the simple confines of the statute under which the Board operated. Thus, in *Re Workmen's Compensation Act & C.P.R.*, the preliminary question that the Workmen's Compensation Board had to decide was whether the injured person claiming compensation was a workman within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This could not be determined by the Board by reference to the Workmen's Compensation Act (over which the Court acknowledged the Board to be sovereign), but rather by the Board's applying the general law applicable to master and servant.

In the *Lunenburg* case, the Board had exclusive jurisdiction to grant certification as bargaining agent, but the Board had first to decide the preliminary question whether the crew members of certain fishing vessels were employees within the scope of the Labour Relations Act. That question had to be decided by reference to the law of partnership—an area outside the scope of the statute over which the Board's jurisdiction was final. A wrong decision in this area could be reversed by the Court on *certiorari*.

In *The King v. Labour Relations Board*, the Board had to determine whether policemen were employees under the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act before dealing with an application of a policemen's association for certification. The court, in *certiorari* proceedings, held that the question of the status of policemen was preliminary or collateral because it could be determined only by an examination of law outside the four corners of the Trade Union Act and thus was reviewable on *certiorari*.

The principle that was applied in these three decisions could, in Mr. Justice Freedman's opinion, apply to the case at bar. Before the Board could determine whether the collective agreement was binding on the Parkhill Company, it had first of all to consider whether that company was a "new employer" to whom had passed the business of the Trysson Company. That question involved something more than the provisions of the Labour Relations Act. It involved a consideration of the law pertaining to bankruptcy, to the effect of bankruptcy on contracts of workmen, the powers of a trustee in bankruptcy and the title acquired by a purchaser of assets, including the question whether the title may be incumbered by obligations under a collective agreement. Consequently, the question whether the purchaser was a new employer to whom had passed the ownership of the business was a preliminary or collateral question because it involved a consideration of legal principles outside the Labour Relations Act. The Board had first to deal with this preliminary or collateral matter before it could proceed to adjudicate on whether the collective agreement was binding. On such a collateral question, the Board could be right or wrong, but since this was a preliminary or collateral matter, the Board's decision on this point would be subject to review by the court.

The next point to be decided by the Appeal Court was whether, in the case under review, the Board, deciding the preliminary or collateral issue, arrived at the right or wrong decision. In Mr. Justice Freedman's opinion, the decision was wrong. The sale under consideration was not a sale of a business as a going concern by a vendor to a purchaser. Bankruptcy had intervened and a new situation had arisen. Following the assignment, the trustee went into possession. Only some of the employees were retained for the taking of inventory and housekeeping duties until such time as the assets might be sold. These employees were expressly hired on a day-to-day basis and paid by the trustee. Later, in response to the advertisement, Parkhill Company submitted a tender that was accepted. It became the owner of most, but not of all, the former assets. In addition, good will and accounts receivable were excluded from the purchase. Parkhill Company then took over the plant. Those former employees who were re-hired signed new job applications with the Parkhill Company before they began their new duties.

Considering all these circumstances, Mr. Justice Freedman was of the opinion that when the Parkhill Company purchased the assets from the trustee in bankruptcy, it did not acquire them subject to the burden of a collective agreement between the Trysson Company and the union and did not become a new employer. By deciding erroneously on the preliminary or collateral question, the Board gave itself jurisdiction to declare that the collective agreement was binding upon the Parkhill Company. The Board's order was made without jurisdiction and therefore must be quashed.

The Court dismissed the union's appeal with costs. *Parkhill Bedding and Furniture Ltd. v. International Molders & Foundry Workers Union of North America, Local 174 and Manitoba Labour Board*, (1961) 26 D.L.R. (2d), Part 8, p. 589.

1960 Edition Now Available of "Provincial Labour Standards"

A new edition of the Department of Labour annual bulletin, *Provincial Labour Standards*, dated December 1960, is now available.

This publication covers provincial standards with respect to child labour, holidays, hours of work, minimum wages, equal pay for equal work, fair employment practices,

weekly rest day, and workmen's compensation.

Changes during 1960 in provincial laws and regulations are recorded in the bulletin. The changes are summarized in the booklet's foreword.

Copies of this publication (Catalogue No. L2-7/1960) may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, at 25 cents each.

Recent Regulations, Federal and Provincial

Federal "Tackle Regulations" revised and Quebec minimum wage orders amended. Other amendments deal with first-aid requirements under Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, and warning symbols required by Atomic Energy Control Board

The federal "Tackle Regulations," which are designed to protect workmen engaged in loading or unloading ships, have been re-issued with some changes.

In Quebec, amendments to the general minimum wage order set a minimum of 56 cents an hour in Zone I and of 52 cents in Zone II for students and for learners during the first six months of employment. Taxi undertakings were brought under the order for hotels, restaurants, hospitals and real estate undertakings and a minimum of 70 cents an hour in Zone I and of 64 cents in Zone II was set for such workplaces. The coverage of the vacation order was extended to most salesmen paid on a commission basis.

Other amendments deal with first-aid requirements under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, radiation warning symbols required by the Atomic Energy Control Board, and new requirements under the Ontario gas transmission and distribution pipe line code.

FEDERAL

Atomic Energy Control Act

The Atomic Energy Control Board has issued Order No. 1/605/61, Radiation Warning Symbol Order, under the authority of the Atomic Energy Control Regulations. It was gazetted February 22.

This order approves a radiation warning symbol to be affixed to equipment or material where the quantity of any prescribed radioactive substance is in excess of the scheduled quantity, as required by Section 605 of the regulations.

Canada Shipping Act

New Tackle Regulations, issued under the Canada Shipping Act, and authorized by P.C. 1961-188, were gazetted February 22, 1961. They revoke previous regulations, issued under the authority of P.C. 1954-1813, and amended by P.C. 1958-1220.

These regulations are designed to protect against accident workers employed in loading or unloading ships. They apply to any ship engaged in Canada in loading or unloading or handling cargo, bunker coal, ship's stores, ship and cargo fittings; any shore-based derrick, crane or similar equipment and related gear used in the processes mentioned; and any area on shore which is

within the scope of such a derrick, crane or other hoisting equipment, together with the approaches to the area, but excluding sheds, warehouses and any part of a wharf forward or aft of the ship's mooring lines. Certain specified vessels are exempt.

The regulations are in six parts. Part I sets out four categories of persons involved in different aspects of loading and unloading of ships, and requires each category to comply with that specified part of the regulations (Part II, III, IV or V) which governs its activities.

The person who has general management and control of a wharf or part of a wharf must comply with Part II of the regulations. This part sets out safety requirements in connection with approaches over a wharf to a working place, a working place on shore, life saving equipment, first aid and other matters.

The owner, master or officer in charge of a ship must comply with Part III. This part includes safety provisions concerning means of access for workers to holds aboard ship and also between a ship and a wharf, boom, raft, crib or scow.

The owner of cargo gear, or, in the case of cargo gear on a ship not registered in Canada, the master, must comply with Part IV. Safety provisions in this part are designed to ensure the safe condition and operation of cargo gear, lifting machinery and equipment.

The person, or his agent or workers, loading or unloading a ship must comply with Part V. Included in this part are safety provisions with respect to working procedures, operation of equipment and transportation of workmen by water.

Part VI of the regulations is general in scope. Its provisions forbid interference with safety precautions, prohibit anyone from requiring an employee to work under specified dangerous conditions, and require an employer to report to an inspector any serious accident. It also provides that the owner, master or officer in charge of a ship, or the owner of cargo gear, must produce on demand of an inspector, steamship inspector, or other authorized person, registers recording inspections, tests and related information in connection with equipment.

Schedules appended to the regulations deal with tests and proof loads, heat treatment, qualifications of competent persons, and first aid boxes or cupboards.

PROVINCIAL

New Brunswick Elevators and Lifts Act, New Brunswick Factories Act

A proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and gazetted March 29 stated that the Elevators and Lifts Act, which was enacted in 1960, will come into force on June 1.

Another proclamation gazetted the same day declared that an amendment to the Factories Act repealing the provision dealing with elevator safety will also go into force on June 1.

Ontario Energy Act

Regulations issued under the Ontario Energy Act were gazetted March 11 as O. Reg. 48/61, amending the gas transmission and distribution pipe line code, O. Reg. 20/60 (L.G., April 1960, p. 375).

The new provisions require that every company transmitting or distributing gas must file its plan of operating and maintenance procedures with the Department of Energy Resources on or before May 1, 1961. Formerly, the regulations specified that such a plan had to be filed with the Ontario Energy Board but a definite date was not given. Any modification to the plan must be filed with the Department when the change is made.

A new enforcement provision now incorporated in the regulations provides that if a company fails to file a plan of operating and maintenance procedures it may not install any new service during the period of non-compliance.

Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

Regulations made by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board amending the schedule of industries subject to the collective liability section of the Act and the first-aid requirements were gazetted on March 4 and March 18 as O. Reg. 38/61 and O. Reg. 52/61, respectively.

All types of logging are now covered, whereas previously the schedule listed only pulp-logging and saw-logging.

Under the new first-aid provisions every establishment in which up to five workmen are employed must be provided with a first-aid box containing the articles specified. This box is to be in charge of an employee with some knowledge of first-aid who works

in the immediate vicinity of the box. Previously, this rule applied to establishments where up to 15 workmen were employed.

Under the new regulations an employer employing six to fifteen workmen in any establishment must ensure that the required first-aid box is in charge of an employee who holds a St. John Ambulance Senior First Aid Certificate or its equivalent and works nearby. Formerly, this requirement applied to establishments with more than 15 and fewer than 200 workmen. Another difference was that employers were required to provide such workplaces with a stretcher and a blanket as well as a first-aid box containing the articles listed.

Another new provision states that where a workman is operating heavy construction or maintenance equipment in a place where the first-aid box at the field office or station is not readily available in case of accident, the employer must provide the machine with the alternate first-aid kit prescribed in the regulations.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

Amendments to the vacation order (No. 3, 1957), the general minimum wage order (No. 4, 1960) and the order for hotels, restaurants, hospitals and real estate undertakings (No. 40, 1960), approved by O.C. 525 of February 28, were gazetted on March 11 to take effect from date of publication.

Order No. 3, 1957

The coverage of the vacation order was amended to delete from the list of exemptions salesmen or other employees paid in whole or part by commission, share in profits, or bonus who habitually work outside the employer's establishment and whose hours are not controlled by him. As a result, these persons will now be entitled to a week's vacation with pay after a year's continuous service with one employer. Salesmen paid entirely by commission who worked less than three months for an employer are still excluded, however.

Order No. 4, 1960

University and high school students, previously exempted, are now subject to the general order and must be paid a minimum of 56 cents an hour in Zone I (Metropolitan Montreal) and 52 cents in Zone II (elsewhere in the province).

Another new provision set minimum rates for learners during the first six months of employment. Such persons must be paid at least 56 cents an hour in Zone I and 52 cents in Zone II. Previously, these rates were payable only to pieceworkers during the first six months of employment.

The coverage of Order 40 was amended to include college and high school students, who had previously been exempted, and taxi undertakings, which formerly had been deemed to be within the scope of the general order.

The minimum for students employed in hotels, restaurants, hospitals or real estate undertakings is the same as under Order 4, 56 cents in Zone I and 52 cents in Zone II.

Employees in taxi undertakings must be paid at least 70 cents an hour in Zone I and 64 cents in Zone II. The regular work week for these employees is 54 hours in Zone I and 60 hours in Zone II. The minimum for the majority of other employees subject to the order is 64 cents in Zone I and 60 cents in Zone II. Both rates are based on a 54-hour week.

The maximum charge for a week's board and lodging has been raised from \$10 to \$13.50. The charge for a single meal remains 50 cents and for a week's lodging \$3.

Safety Regulations under U.S. Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act

The United States Secretary of Labor has issued under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act regulations to provide a uniform code of safety and health standards applicable to work on federal supply contracts subject to that Act. The regulations, which were published in the Federal Register on December 28 and came into effect on January 27, 1961, set out certain minimum safety and health standards.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act governs federal supply contracts exceeding \$10,000. It contains provisions with respect to minimum wages, maximum hours, child labour, and the protection of employees against dangerous, hazardous, or unsanitary working conditions.

The Act does not authorize federal regulatory power over private business or employment but empowers federal agencies to fix the terms with which contractors supplying goods to the Government must comply. It applies only to contractors who voluntarily compete for government contracts. Its purpose is to use the government's tremendous purchasing power to raise labour standards.

The Act requires that each contract negotiated by any federal agency for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles and equipment in excess of \$10,000 must contain, among other provisions, a stipulation that

no part of such contract will be performed nor will any of the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment to be manufactured or furnished under said contract be manufactured or fabricated in any plants, factories, buildings or surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of employees engaged in the performance of the contract.

Compliance with the safety, sanitary and factory inspection laws of the State in which the work is to be performed is suffi-

cient evidence of compliance with the foregoing provision unless the contrary is proved.

The new regulations represent an updating of requirements that have been in effect for many years in the form of a guide to contractors. Prior to the issuance of these regulations the Department of Labour, to establish that a contractor was not fulfilling his obligations, had to submit proof from experts that unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous working conditions existed in the performance of a contract. Under the new regulations, the Department will not need to submit expert evidence; failure to comply with the new regulations will be considered to result in working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous to employees.

The new regulations set out safety requirements relating to buildings; machinery, tools, equipment and supplies; personal protective equipment and special atmospheric hazards; the general health and comfort of employees; and mining.

Provisions concerning buildings deal with structural safety generally, floors, exits, stairways and railings, guarding of floor openings, open-sided floors, platforms and runways, aisles and passageways, elevators, pressure vessels, housekeeping, and fire prevention.

With respect to machinery, tools, equipment and supplies, safety requirements deal with mechanical power transmission apparatus, including detailed specifications in connection with guard standards for such apparatus. Likewise, the regulations contain specific provisions with respect to the type of guards that are to be provided in connection with lathes and automatic screw machines, drill presses, planers and shapers, shears, power driven guillotine cutters, power presses, foot presses, platen presses,

abrasive wheels, revolving drums and cylinders, and woodworking machinery. Other provisions concerning matters in this group relate to portable electric power tools, portable pneumatic tools, cables, ropes, chains and ladders, electrical installation and equipment, flammable liquids, paints and painting, and material storage.

Regulations in connection with personal protective equipment deal with protection from eye hazards; radiation, mechanical irritants, or substances which may cause injury or impairment to the body through skin or mucous membrane absorption; welding and cutting hazards. In regard to special atmospheric hazards in the working environment the regulations establish threshold limit

values for toxic gases, vapors, fumes, dusts and mists.

Provisions regarding the health and comfort of employees deal with toilet facilities and wash rooms, lunch rooms and food handling, drinking water, medical services (including first aid), illumination and general ventilation.

In regard to mining, the regulations adopt by reference as the safety and health standard required for observance in bituminous coal and lignite mining the Federal Mine Safety Code for Bituminous Coal and Lignite Mines of the United States, Part I—Underground Mines, and Part II—Strip Mines, as published by the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of Interior.

President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

On March 6, President John F. Kennedy issued an Executive Order creating the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. The new Committee combines two former committees, one relating to employment on government contracts and the other to employment policy in the Federal Government.

The duties of the Committee are "to promote and ensure equal opportunity for all qualified persons, without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin, employed or seeking employment with the Federal Government and on government contracts."

The chairman of the Committee is Vice-President Johnson. The Secretary of Labor, who is Vice-Chairman, is given general supervision and direction over the work of the Committee and is responsible for the implementation of equal employment policies.

Other members of the Committee include: the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the Administrator of General Services, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The order also provides for the appointment of an *ex-officio* member to act as Executive Vice-Chairman and the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Jerry R. Holleman, has been appointed to this position.

The order directs all departments and agencies of the Federal Government to review current employment practices and submit a report to the Executive Vice-Chair-

man within 60 days. After studying these reports, the Committee will make a report to the President, assessing the current situation and recommending positive measures to secure the objectives of the order.

Unless exempted by the Committee, every contracting agency must include a non-discrimination clause in every contract or purchase order. Contractors and subcontractors engaged in federal government contract work must agree not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Contractors and subcontractors are also required to file Compliance Reports with the contracting agency, which will be subject to review by the Committee upon request.

In addition, a contractor or subcontractor may be asked to file with his Compliance Report a statement by an authorized officer or agent of a union with which the bidder deals, to the effect that the union has no discriminatory practices or policies and will co-operate in the implementation of the provisions of the order.

Penalties are provided for non-compliance with the order. If a contractor or subcontractor fails to comply with the non-discrimination provisions, his contract may be cancelled and he may be debarred from further government contracts until the Committee is satisfied that his employment and personnel practices are in compliance. In case of serious violation, the Committee may ask the Department of Justice to start injunction proceedings against the offending individual or organization.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Monthly Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act

Number of claimants for unemployment insurance at end of February 3 per cent higher than at end of January, 7 per cent higher than year earlier, statistics* show. Seasonal benefit claimants increase in month but regular claimants down

Claimants† for unemployment insurance benefit on February 28 numbered 872,800, an increase of 3 per cent over the total of 846,900 registered on January 31, and 7 per cent over the figure of 814,200 on February 29, 1960.

Seasonal benefit claimants, included in these totals, numbered 249,600 at the end of February this year, 20 per cent more than the 205,000 on January 31 and 15 per cent more than the 217,000 in February 1960.

Claimants for regular benefit, however, showed a slight decline during the month and were only 4 per cent higher than at the end of February the previous year.

Of the claimants recorded on February 28, almost three-quarters had come on claim since December 1, 1960; of these, less than 20 per cent were women, although of those who came on claim before that date, the 13 weeks and over group, more than 25 per cent were female.

At February 28, the average number of weeks on continuous claim was about 10 weeks; for women, it was over 12 weeks.

Initial and Renewal Claims

A total of 234,600 initial and renewal claims were filed during February. This is one third less than the 344,200 filed in January; in February 1960, there were 240,300 claims. The monthly decline in initial claims was 35 per cent; in renewals, 24 per cent.

Of the 166,700 initial claims in February, some 60,000 are estimated* to have come from persons terminating their benefit rights and requesting re-establishment, under either the regular or the seasonal benefit provisions, and do not represent new cases of separation from employment during the month.

†A claimant's unemployment register is placed in the "live file" at the local office as soon as the claim is forwarded for computation. As a result, the count of claimants at any given time inevitably includes some whose claims are in process.

*This estimate is based on an examination of claim documents filed, processed, and forwarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during February.

In a comparison of current employment statistics with those for a previous period, consideration should be given to relevant factors other than numbers such as the opening and closing of seasonal industries, increase in area population, influence of weather conditions, and the general employment situation.

Claimants should not be interpreted either as "total number of beneficiaries" or "total job applicants."

The incidence of claims from persons seeking re-establishment rises during the seasonal benefit period, since termination of regular benefit constitutes the basis for an extension under seasonal benefit, Class B. More rigid requirements are applied when seasonal benefit is not operative, and this lowers the probability that another claim will be submitted immediately.

The failure rate on initial claims processed in February was 9.0 per cent, down from 10.8 per cent for January and 9.8 per cent for February 1960.

Beneficiaries and Benefit Payments

For February the average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 737,400, an increase of 10 per cent over the January estimate of 672,500. The estimate for the previous February was 677,300.

Benefit payments amounted to \$71.0 million during February, as against \$67.7 million in January and \$62.6 million in February 1960.

The average weekly benefit was \$24.07 in February, \$23.96 in January, and \$22.00 in February 1960.

Insurance Registrations

Reports from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for February showed that insurance books or contribution cards had been issued to 5,091,257 employees who had made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund since April 1, 1960.

*See Tables E-1 to E-4 at back of this issue.

On February 28, 1961, registered employers numbered 332,751, a decrease of 56 since January 31, 1961.

Enforcement Statistics

During February, 5,791 investigations were conducted by enforcement officers across Canada. Of these, 2,666 were spot checks of postal and counter claims to verify the fulfilment of statutory conditions and 145 were miscellaneous investigations. The remaining 2,980 were investigations in connection with claimants suspected of making false statements to obtain benefit.

Prosecutions* were begun in 245 cases, 29 against employers and 216 against claimants. Punitive disqualifications* as a result

of false statements or misrepresentations by claimants numbered 2,536.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

Revenue received in February totalled \$27,874,700.13 compared with \$30,498,-370.12 in January and \$24,841,607.92 in February 1960.

Benefits paid in February were \$70,988,-923.23 compared with \$67,660,186.87 in January and \$62,585,968.43 in February 1960.

The balance in the Fund on February 28 was \$240,627,927.00; in January, it was \$283,742,150.10, and on February 29, 1960 it was \$408,141,026.81.

Decisions of the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Decision CUB-1816, February 17, 1961

Summary of the Main Facts: The claimant filed an initial application for benefit on September 13, 1960, and was registered for employment as a labourer. He stated that he had worked as a waiter at a hotel from March 1960 to September 10, 1960, when his employment terminated for the following reason: "Laid off temporarily—breaking in a new man. Capable and available for work."

The employer reported that the reason for the separation was that the claimant was "Repeatedly drunk on duty."

In view of the conflicting statements regarding the cause of the separation, the local office, on September 19, 1960, requested further information from the claimant. He replied on September 22, 1960, as follows:

When I was laid off I was told they were breaking in a new man. I telephoned the employer on the 21 September after receiving this letter and he told me to come to see him on the 26 September.

As far as being drunk on duty is concerned, the employer may be referring to the day after I was laid off, when I went to see him to get my book after having a few drinks. It is a known fact that all waiters drink some.

On the evidence before him, the insurance officer disqualified the claimant from receipt of benefit for the period September 11, 1960 to October 22, 1960, because, in his opinion, the claimant had lost his employment by reason of his own misconduct (section 60 (1) of the Act).

*These do not necessarily relate to the investigations conducted during this period.

The local office asked for an elaboration of the particulars regarding the separation, namely, "What was the date on which the last incident of this nature occurred?" and "By whom was the claimant seen in this condition?" The employer replied on September 23, 1960: "Named person was repeatedly drunk, and was many times warned about it."

The claimant appealed to a board of referees on October 4, and on October 11, 1960 wrote to the local office as follows:

I wish to inform you that I was called back to work on October 10, Thanksgiving Day, to [the hotel] and did work there 10 hours that day. This, I think, is in line with what I have already told you in my appeal, namely, that I was temporarily laid off, not discharged.

On October 12, 1960, an official of the local office noted that he had called the hotel but the manager would be away another week. The clerk told him that the claimant worked a few hours, relieving, on October 10, 1960 but couldn't say whether he would be re-hired.

The claimant attended the hearing of his case by a board of referees on November 3, 1960. The employer was invited by the local office to be represented at the hearing but no one appeared on his behalf.

The board's decision reads as follows:

The claimant was present at the hearing. He stated he was never drunk on duty. Claimant also stated he was laid off temporarily, and was told to come back the following week. He has since relieved on two occasions at [the hotel], which would indicate that he was not fired. His book was held back for a week.

The majority of the board finds conflicting statements in the submission. As there is an element of doubt, the majority of the board considers that the claimant was laid off as of 10 September 1960 and has not been re-hired.

The majority of the board rules that the disqualification cease on 10 October 1960.

The dissenting member of the board expressed the following opinion:

Claimant appeared before the Board, stated he was not drunk, also stated manager held his book for over a week. Since time of discharge he has been recalled on several occasions on a part-time basis, also stated he was let go because he could not move fast enough. After listening to claimant, I am inclined to believe his side of the story to be true.

The claimant appealed to the Umpire on the following grounds:

On September 12, 1960, when I went to work to pick up my pay the ER advised me that he had some new men to break in in the beverage room as waiters and that I was to take a week off (i.e.) 12-17 September 1960, inclusive, and then to phone him on the 19th of September 1960 for recall date, which I did. I was advised to phone again the following Monday, the 26th of September 1960. The second time I received the letter of disqualification. I took this letter to the Employer but he would not talk to me—he told me he has had no time and rushed away to care for his business. I have since worked for him by his request on 10-13 October, 5-8 November 1960. To my understanding I was laid off, not discharged.

Considerations and Conclusions: On the evidence before it, the majority of the board of referees found that the claimant was not dismissed, but was laid off. It found also that the evidence was conflicting. The dissenting member stated that he was inclined to believe the claimant's "side of the story to be true."

In fact, the record is silent regarding the date on which the last incident of the alleged drunkenness occurred and it has not been conclusively established that any specific act of that nature was the proximate cause of the claimant's loss of employment. The only person who could have thrown more light on the matter was the employer, and neither he nor anyone on his behalf appropriately replied to the request of the local office for more specific information or appeared at the hearing before the board, although the local office had invited him to be represented.

In view of the foregoing, I consider that it has not been conclusively proven that the claimant lost his employment by reason of his own misconduct on September 10, 1960.

I consequently decide to reverse the decision of the board of referees and to allow the claimant's appeal.

Decision CUB-1820, March 17, 1961

Summary of the Main Facts: The claimant, a widow, 62 years of age, filed an initial application for benefit at the National Employment Office in Vancouver on October 19, 1959, and was registered for employ-

ment as a saleslady. She stated in the application that she had worked as a saleslady from October 1958 to April 14, 1959, when she was laid off because of the company's policy not to employ her full-time as she had reached her 60th birthday. She stated also that she had been unemployed "since and on holiday" and that as of October 15, 1959, she had been capable of and available for work. Her rate of pay was \$54.00 a week.

In response to a request from the Commission's Vancouver local office for further information regarding the claimant's layoff, the employer replied on October 29, 1959, as follows:

... we would like to state that [the claimant] was laid off according to company policy. Employees are retired at the age of 60. They may then be rehired each year for a period of ten months. A minimum two-month break each year is compulsory. [The claimant] was on one of these periods...

On February 29, 1960, she filed a renewal application for benefit at Vancouver and showed employment with [the company] in that city from October 1959 to February 27, 1960, when she was again laid off because of the aforementioned policy.

On September 1, 1960, she filed a further renewal application for benefit at the Commission's local office in Hamilton, Ont., and again indicated employment in Vancouver with the said company, this time for the period April 1, 1960 to August 27, 1960, and once more she was laid off for the same reason as previously mentioned. She stated that she intended to remain in Hamilton for the entire month of September 1960, during which period she would be willing to accept employment. She registered for work as a sales clerk.

The insurance officer notified the claimant, by letter, on September 26, 1960, that she was disqualified from receipt of benefit effective August 28, 1960 because, in his opinion, she had failed to prove that she was available for work in that she had so restricted her sphere of employment as to render her not available for work (section 54 (2) (a) of the Act).

The claimant appealed to a board of referees. Her appeal, which was written in Vancouver, was received in the local office of that city on October 5, 1960. It reads:

... I certainly was available for work in Hamilton if they had found me a job. I went to register each week as requested and when I told them on the 19th of September that I was leaving Hamilton for Vancouver the next day, they told me that my cheque would be mailed on to me as my claim had not been received from Vancouver. I registered back in Vancouver on September 23rd and find my benefit is suspended... I started back to work... on Monday Oct. 3rd.

The claimant attended the hearing of her case by a board of referees in Vancouver on November 2, 1960, and gave evidence.

The unanimous decision of the board reads:

... There is no doubt in this case claimant was unemployed through no fault of her own and the Board must accept her statement regarding her availability and desire for work. However, the Board must agree with the insurance officer that for the period while she was in Hamilton she could not be considered available for work within the meaning of the Act because she was restricting her availability for a very limited period. The Board, however, must agree that the claimant was available for work within the meaning of the Act from 23 September 1960.

Therefore, while we agree with the decision of the insurance officer who imposed an indefinite disqualification from 28 August 1960 under section 54 2() (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, we will on the above statements from claimant, terminate this disqualification as of 22 September 1960.

In a letter dated November 16, 1960, for the attention of the Hamilton local office of the Commission, the claimant stated:

On September 1st, 1960, I registered at your office for a job or benefits. After going to different units I was told to report on September 12th, which I did and they told me my claim had not come through from Vancouver yet and to report on September 19th which I did and the young lady at the counter told me my claim was upstairs but was not ready until the following week. I told her I was leaving for Vancouver before that day. So she took me over to see a man who was at a desk and he said for me to report to the U.I.C. in Vancouver when I arrived home, which was the 23rd of September. The man in Hamilton said my cheque and insurance book would be mailed on to me, but it was not. Instead, to my surprise, I was told at the office here that my claim had been suspended by someone in Hamilton ... I was available for work while I was down there if you had found me one. I was not on holiday or leave of absence from [the company] or did I receive any pay for that period—therefore, I think I am entitled to my benefits for those weeks. I know other people who go to other cities for short periods and draw their benefits so what is the difference about my claim? I was paid here for the period I registered on my return. I was also told by one of the employees of the U.I.C. here [Vancouver] before I left for Hamilton that I was

entitled to my benefits down there just as I would be here if I registered as soon as I arrived and I did.

I trust you will look after this claim and forward my cheque.

I am enclosing a copy of the appeal.

Upon being questioned, neither the Hamilton nor the Vancouver local offices had any recollection of the matter referred to in the claimant's letter of November 16, 1960.

The claimant appealed to the Umpire on November 24, 1960.

Considerations and Conclusions: The claimant has not revealed the purpose of her trip to Hamilton, but it is clear from the record that it could not be chiefly to seek work or to improve her opportunities of securing any during the period of her compulsory layoff.

It may be that the conditions of the labour market in Vancouver could provide her with opportunities of temporary employment during her annual two months' compulsory layoff from [the company], to consider that during such period she is available for work, notwithstanding any restrictions she might place upon her acceptance of employment, particularly with respect to the period she would be available.

However, by having gone to Hamilton, she placed additional restrictions on her availability, since it is reasonable to assume that that city which, although having a population of well over 300,000 (Greater Hamilton), would nevertheless provide a smaller field in which to obtain employment than that offered in Vancouver, which has a population in excess of 600,000 (Greater Vancouver), especially as any work which the claimant might have been willing to accept had to be of a very temporary nature and, as it turned out in the particular instance, had to be of approximately three weeks duration.

In view of the foregoing, I see no valid reason to disturb the unanimous decision of the board of referees and I consequently decide to dismiss the claimant's appeal.

New Chairman of Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee

Arthur H. Brown, who retired from the post of Deputy Minister of Labour last December, has been appointed Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee, it was announced last month by Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour. Mr. Brown succeeds Arthur MacNamara, also a

former Deputy Minister of Labour, whose term as Chairman expired recently.

The Committee represents both employer and employee organizations and advises the Government and the Unemployment Insurance Commission on unemployment insurance matters.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Wage Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded during March

Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

During March the Department of Labour prepared 209 wage schedules for inclusion in contracts proposed to be undertaken by departments of the federal Government and its Crown corporations in various areas of Canada, for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition. In the same period, a total of 180 contracts in these categories was awarded. Particulars of these contracts appear below.

A copy of the wage schedule issued for each contract is available on request to trade unions concerned or to others who have a *bona fide* interest in the execution of the contract.

(The labour conditions included in each of the contracts listed under the heading provide that:

(a) the wage rate for each classification of labour shown in the wage schedule included in the contract is a minimum rate only and contractors and subcontractors are not exempted from the payment of higher wages in any instance where, during the continuation of the work, wage rates in excess of those shown in the wage schedule have been fixed by provincial legislation, by collective agreements in the district, or by current practice;

(b) hours of work shall not exceed eight in the day and 44 in the week, except in emergency conditions approved by the Minister of Labour;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of eight per day and 44 per week;

(d) no person shall be discriminated against in regard to employment because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because he has made a complaint with respect to alleged discrimination.)

Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment

Contracts awarded in March for the manufacture of supplies and equipment were as follows:

Department	No. of Contracts	Aggregate Amount
Defence Production	122	\$351,139.00
Post Office	14	598,247.70
R.C.M.P.	6	31,698.39

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation of the federal Government has the purpose of insuring that all Government contracts for works of construction and for the manufacture of supplies and equipment contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as fair and reasonable in each trade or classification employed in the district where the work is being performed.

The practice of Government departments and those Crown corporations to which the legislation applies, before entering into contracts for any work of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, is to obtain wage schedules from the Department of Labour showing the applicable wage rate for each classification of workmen deemed to be required in the execution of the work.

These wage schedules are thereupon included with other relevant labour conditions as terms of such contracts to be observed by the contractors.

Wage schedules are not included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment because it is not possible to determine in advance the classification to be employed in the execution of a contract. A statement of the labour conditions which must be observed in every such contract is however, included therein and is of the same nature and effect as those which apply in works of construction.

Copies of the federal Government's Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation may be had upon request to the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

(The labour conditions included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment provide that:

(a) all persons who perform labour on such contracts shall be paid such wages as are currently paid in the district to competent workmen; and if there is no current rate, then a fair and reasonable rate; but in no event shall the wages paid be less than those established by the laws of the province in which the work is being performed;

(b) the working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district, or if there be no such custom, then fair and reasonable hours;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of those fixed by custom of the trade in the district, or in excess of fair and reasonable hours;

(d) no person shall be discriminated against in regard to employment because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because he has made a complaint with respect to alleged discrimination.)

Wage Claims Received and Payments Made during March

During March the sum of \$18,156.18 was collected from 14 contractors for wage arrears due their employees arising out of the failure of the contractors, or their subcontractors, to apply the wage rates and other conditions of employment required by the schedule of labour conditions forming part of their contract. This amount is for distribution to the 134 workers concerned.

Contracts Containing Fair Wage Schedules Awarded during March

(The labour conditions of the contracts marked (*) contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour not in excess of eight per day and 44 per week, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.)

Department of Agriculture

Brandon Man: R E Turner, installation of cold room in headerhouse, Experimental Farm, near Outlook Sask; Canada Cement Co Ltd, supply & delivery of cement for downstream tunnels, South Saskatchewan River Project; Inland Cement Co Ltd (Saskatchewan Division), supply & delivery of cement for downstream tunnels, South Saskatchewan River Project.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

Chalk River Ont: Lindsay Scharfe Co Ltd, *installation of roofing & flashing on Bldg 530; Irving-Harding Ltd, *installation of roofing & flashing on Bldg 457; Metallicrete Flooring Co Ltd, *finishing floor of Bldg 412; John Kovacs, *filling & taping of joints in gypsum & plywood wall board of Bldg 234 extension; Irving-Harding Ltd, *installation of roofing & flashing on Bldg 412; M Sullivan & Son Ltd, construction of Theoretical Physics Bldg 508.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Greenwood N S: Manson L Thomas, site improvement for elementary school (DND 9/59). *Brantford Ont:* Fontaine Nursery Farms Ltd, site improvement & planting for 50 housing units (FP 3/58). *Stratford Ont:* Carl's Landscaping, *repairs to aluminum windows (3/48 & 4/49). *Whiteshell Man:* Snook Bros Ltd, clearing & grubbing at AECL townsite. *Calgary Alta:* Scully & Myhre, *carpentry service, wartime housing, Projects 1, 2, 3, 3A, 4 & 4A. *Edmonton Alta:* Garden Tilling Service, *landscaping, Highlands Court Apartments. *New Westminster B C:* Conniston Construction, *ground maintenance. *Vancouver B C:* Conniston Construction, *ground maintenance; Security Fence Co, *supply & installation of wire screening, Vancouver Apartments & Terrace; Larsen & Kirside, *repair of fire damage at 3516 Dieppe Place; Seabord Management, *renewal of gutters, downpipes, etc, Vancouver Terrace.

Department of Citizenship and Immigration

Touchwood Indian Agency Sask: Hahn Construction, supply & installation of fire exit doors, Gordon's IRS. *Hobbema Indian Agency Alta:* R & B Construction, construction of basements, Ermineskin, Samson, Louis Bull & Montana Reserves.

Defence Construction (1951) Limited

Cornwallis N S: Valley Services Ltd, supply & installation of fire alarm systems in various bldgs, HMCS Cornwallis. *Dartmouth N S:* Pryor Construction Ltd, modifications to gun pit No 5, Bldg No 3, RCNAD. *Halifax N S:* Standard Paving Maritime Ltd,

construction of fire prevention facilities including watermains. *Sydney N S*: Canadian Erectors Ltd, retubing two water tube boilers, Point Edward Naval Base. *St Hubert Que*: Vermont Construction Inc, construction of Tacan tower & bldg, RCAF Station. *Rockcliffe Ont*: James Tapp & Sons Ltd, construction of extension to bldg No 90, (ADA), RCAF Station; Coady Construction Ltd, construction of extension to Bldg No 90, RCAF Station. *Trenton Ont*: Canadian Pacific Railway Co, *construction of rail spur. *Uplands Ont*: James Tapp & Sons Ltd, construction of extension to garage. *Winnipeg Man*: Keewatin Electric Ltd, rewiring of HMCS *Chippawa*. *Comox B C*: Farmer Construction (VI) Ltd, construction of CE Bldg with outside services, RCAF Station.

Building and Maintenance

Camp Gagetown N B: Daniels & Mannard Ltd, interior painting of 43 bldgs. *Camp Borden Ont*: Trim Painting Co, interior painting of 100 PMQs, RCAF Station. *London Ont*: W A McDougall, repair of showers in bldgs 65, 66 & 67. *Petawawa Ont*: Universal Painters & Decorators Reg, interior painting of four barrack blocks, Camp. *Edmonton Alta*: Alta-West Construction Ltd, construction of lounge addition to Junior Ranks Club (Bldg H-8); B & E Painting & Decorating Ltd, interior painting of 96 PMQs, Griesbach Barracks. *Grande Prairie Alta*: Van Vliet Construction Co Ltd, alterations & repairs to drill hall. *Resolute Bay N W T*: Horton Steel Works Ltd, *supply & erection of three steel petroleum storage tanks, RCAF Station.

Department of Defence Production

Summerside P E I: Maritime Asphalt Products Ltd, tiling floors of washroom, laundry rooms & dressing rooms, RCAF Station. *Cornwallis N S*: Valley Services Ltd, alterations & additions to fire alarm systems at HMCS *Cornwallis*; Canada Catering Co Ltd, catering. *Greenwood N S*: G W Sampson, sealing floors in Hangar No 1, RCAF Station. *Halifax N S*: Vincent & Frank Cosgrove, interior painting of Bldg D-34, HMC Dockyard; Fundy Construction Co Ltd, repairs to Jetty No 1, HMC Dockyard; Canadian Comstock Co Ltd, * renewal of main compressed air line under Jetty No 1, HMC Dockyard. *Shearwater N S*: Vincent & Frank Cosgrove, interior painting of 26 houses, RCN Air Station; Pryor Construction Ltd, general interior repairs to Bldg No 31, RCN Air Station. *Camp Ipperwash Ont*: Totem Construction Co Ltd, laying of quarry tile floor in Bldg 18. *Cedar Springs Ont*: T C Warwick & Sons Ltd, erection of prefabricated steel bldg at rifle range. *Kingston Ont*: Leslie Stratford Cut Stone & Construction Co Ltd, modification to Bldg 40, Royal Military College. *Orangeville Ont*: E J Reid General Contractor, interior & exterior repairs & interior painting, Armoury. *Picton Ont*: Arthur A Sills & Son Ltd, reflooring of main drill hall & painting of court layouts at Bldg 20, Camp. *Port Hope Ont*: B Pennington & Son, interior renovation & partial redecoration of Armoury. *Stratford Ont*: Harrison & Green Construction Ltd, renovation of wash rooms in Armoury. *Trenton Ont*: Quinte Plumbing, Heating & Electric Co Ltd, installation of underground electrical power distribution cable, RCAF Station. *Uplands Ont*: McAuliffe-Grimes Ltd, laying of asbestos vinyl tile in Hangar No 12, RCAF Station. *Fort Churchill Man*: Dominion Catering Co Ltd, catering. *Rivers Man*: Brunswick of Canada Ltd, installation of bowling lanes & approaches, CJATC Camp. *Regina Sask*: North west Electric Co Ltd, installation of warning sirens. *Saskatoon Sask*: Industrial Engineering Ltd, installation of warning sirens. *Calgary Alta*: Foundation Co of Canada Ltd, renewal of kitchen counter tops in 100 PMQs, Currie Barracks. *Esquimalt B C*: C D Johnston, painting & stuccoing exterior of Bldg No 89, HMCS *Naden*. *Masset B C*: Eby & Sons Ltd, installation of asbestos shingles to exterior walls of residence. *Vancouver B C*: M & M Insulation Ltd, roof repairs, Lynn Creek Naval Depot.

Department of Justice

St Vincent de Paul Que: Douglas Bremner Contractors & Builders Ltd, construction of farm camp type "A", Bldg No F-32, St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. *Kingston Ont*: Ball Bros Ltd, construction of exercise hall, school & library bldg A-10, Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

Department of Mines and Technical Surveys

Halifax N S: Purdy Bros Ltd, *repairs of CHL *Old Squaw*. *Parry Sound Ont*: Richardson Marina, *repair of CGL *Jaegar*. *Victoria B C*: Victoria Machinery Depot Co Ltd, *improvements to CHS *Marabell*; Victoria Machinery Depot Co Ltd, *improvements to CHS *Wm J Stewart*.

National Harbours Board

Lauzon Que: Geo T Davie & Sons Ltd, *construction of diesel twin-screw tug. *Montreal Harbour Que:* The Highway Paving Co Ltd, paving of Racine Wharf at Section 62. *Vancouver Harbour B C:* City Construction Co Ltd, paving access roadway & parking area, No 3 Jetty.

Department of Public Works

Glovertown Nfld: Dominion Construction Co Ltd, alterations to generator house & supply & installation of two generators & other related work for RCMP. *Harry's Harbour Nfld:* The Springdale Construction Co Ltd, wharf reconstruction. *Lewisporte Nfld:* Horwood Lumber Co Ltd, alterations & additions to public bldg. *Port au Port Nfld:* Cotter & MacIsaac, alterations & addition to post office. *Portugal Cove South Nfld:* H Drover & Co Ltd, construction of community stage. *St John's Nfld:* Dominion Construction Co Ltd, alterations & additions to provide mail lobbies, Post Office Bldg. *Twillingate Nfld:* Twillingate Engineering & Construction Co Ltd, alterations to generator house, supply & installation of two generators & other related work for RCMP. *Wesleyville Nfld:* M C Campbell Construction Co Ltd, wharf reconstruction. *West Point P E I:* Norman N MacLean, breakwater improvements. *Chester N S:* Arenburg Construction Co Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Halifax N S:* Cambrian Construction Ltd, construction of inspection laboratory for Department of Fisheries. *Halifax Harbour N S:* Cyril J Feeney, wharf reconstruction at George's Island. *Little Bras d'Or N S:* Insul-Lite Builders Ltd, construction of post office bldg. *Noel N S:* Campbell & Grant Construction Co Ltd, wharf reconstruction. *Parrsboro N S:* Colin R MacDonald Ltd, breakwater repairs. *River Bourgeois (Bissett's) N S:* Martell's Construction Ltd, wharf reconstruction. *Spry Bay N S:* Naugle's Sand & Gravel Ltd, wharf repairs & improvements. *Saint John N B:* Standard Window Cleaning Co, cleaning windows of federal bldgs. *St Stephen N B:* Cowan Construction Co, construction of RCMP detachment quarters & garage. *Anse aux Basques Que:* Lucien Tremblay, construction of roadway. *Iberville Que:* P Baillargeon, wharf repairs. *Lauzon Que:* Les entreprises Cap Diamant Ltee, installation of rubber dock fenders, Champlain Dry Dock; Dimock Construction Inc, construction of auxiliary caisson seat at Lorne Dry Dock. *Montreal Que:* Empire Maintenance Ltd, cleaning interior of new National Revenue Bldg; Otis Elevator Co Ltd, modernization of elevators, Customs Examining Warehouse; Allied Building Services Ltd, cleaning, repointing & waterproofing of masonry work, Customs Bldg; J Brissette Ltee, cooling of shooting stage, National Film Board Bldg. *Oka Que:* M G A Construction Inc, construction of federal bldg. *Quebec Que:* Modern Building Cleaning Service of Canada Ltd, cleaning interior of Champlain Harbour Station; Robert Daigle, alterations to new Temporary Bldg. *Rimouski Que:* Construction J R L Enr, general alterations, old public bldg. *Collingwood Ont:* Fisher-Ferrand Ltd, repairs to federal bldg. *Cornwall Ont:* Emile Marion & Son, alterations & improvements, federal bldg. *Kagawong Ont:* Wm J Ferguson, wharf repairs. *Lakefield Ont:* Eastwood Construction Co Ltd, alterations to interior & fittings, federal bldg. *Ottawa Ont:* Ontario Building Co Ltd, cleaning interior of Trade & Commerce Bldg; Federal Electric Contractors Ltd, installation of lighting system in driveway & parking lot at K W Neatby Bldg, CEF; Becker-Joule Ltd, installation of underground pipelines between Insurance Bldg & PBX Bldg, Riverside Drive; W Sparks & Son Ltd, moving of X-Ray Film Library from Ottawa Car Bldg to Connor Bldg, Hull Que; Roger E Boivin, interior redecoration, Postal Terminal "A", Besserer St; Beaudoin Construction Ltd, alterations to second & third floors, Ottawa Car Bldg, Slater St; McTeer Agencies, electrical installation for PP & S, Trade & Commerce Bldg; Andrews Bros Construction (Ottawa) Ltd, addition & alterations to Geophysical Bldg, CEF; Aerodyne Ltd, installation of air conditioning system, Old Printing Bureau, 75 St Patrick St. *Picton Ont:* George Crowe Construction, rebuilding upper portion of timber pile wharf. *Port Perry Ont:* Scugog Lumber Coal & Co Ltd, alterations to federal bldg. *St Catharines Ont:* Blenkhorn Sawle Ltd, additions & renovations to ventilation system, federal bldg. *Waupoos & Waupoos Island Ont:* R D MacKey Construction Co Ltd, reconstruction of ferry wharves. *Cross Lake Man:* Bird Construction Co Ltd, addition to Nursing Station. *Virden Man:* F A France Construction Co, additions & alterations to federal bldg. *Winnipeg Man:* Kraft Construction Co Ltd, construction of additional basemen storage area, General Post Office Bldg; Henry E Gibson & Co Ltd, alterations & renovations to third & fourth floors, federal bldg. *Regina Sask:* Waterman-Waterbury Co Ltd, installation of ventilating system, rifle & revolver range, Depot Division, RCMP. *Edmonton Alta:* Ray Poissant

Construction Ltd, alterations to Dental Clinic, Colonel Mewburn Hospital. *Hinton Alta*: Watson (Tofield) Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Manyberries Alta*: Getkate Masonry Construction Ltd, construction of one-classroom school, Experimental Farm. *Slave Lake Alta*: Watson (Tofield) Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Alexis Creek B C*: Thompson Construction Co Ltd, construction of Health Centre. *Ladysmith B C*: Greenlees Piledriving Co Ltd, construction of breakwater. *Mayne Island B C*: S R Kirkland Construction Co Ltd, wharf repairs. *Pemberton B C*: W J Dick Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Sechelt B C*: The R H Forster Co Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *South Burnaby B C*: E H Shockley & Son Ltd, construction of Postal Station. *Vancouver B C*: C J Oliver Ltd, construction of additional mezzanine floor, Old Customs Examining Warehouse for Department of Transport. *Victoria B C*: Parfitt Construction Co Ltd, alterations & repairs, second floor, Customs Bldg. *MacKenzie Highway N W T*: B G Linton Construction Ltd, clearing right-of-way, Mile 51 to Mile 76.6 northerly from Province of Alberta-N W T Boundary.

Contracts Containing the General Fair Wages Clause

New Glasgow N S: Maritime Steel & Foundries Ltd, construction & delivery of steel spud for Dredge No 21. *Port Hawkesbury N S*: Port Hawkesbury Marine Railway Co Ltd, construction of deckhouse & alterations to steel clamshell Dredge No 129. *Fredericton N B*: Weyman Construction Ltd, extension to loading platform, Post Office Bldg. *Dorval Que*: J J Shea Ltd, interior alterations to Terminal Bldg. *Plessisville Que*: Louis Philippe Pare, installation of lock boxes, federal bldg. *Princeville Que*: J Robert Noel Inc, rebuilding retaining wall, federal bldg. *Barrie Ont*: H B Allen, basement alterations to federal bldg. *Ottawa Ont*: Champagne Electric Ltd, improvement to lighting system, Finance Bldg, Tunney's Pasture; Independent Coal & Lumber Co Ltd, supply & installation of filing racks, Finance Bldg, Tunney's Pasture; Robert Strang, redecoration & linoleum laying, East Block, Parliament Bldgs; Moloughneys Van & Storage Ltd, moving furniture, various bldgs; Ontario Building Cleaning Co Ltd, cleaning exhaust ducts, various bldgs; Choisy Laboratories Ltd, disinfecting washrooms, various bldgs; Trudel & McAdam Ltd, installation of panic hardware on doors, Lorne Bldg; W D Moloughney, drilling well, Scott Farm, Baseline Road; A McWade, redecoration of Jackson Bldg; Ted Wojdacki, redecoration of Botany Bldg, CEF; Independent Coal & Lumber Co Ltd, general repairs, RCMP Headquarters, Tremblay Road; Kenden Builders Ltd, general repairs to 568 Booth St; A McWade, redecoration of Canadian Bank Note Bldg; H Pion & Sons, improvement of ventilation system, Veterans Affairs Bldg; Thomas Gregoire, redecoration of Holden Bldg. *Pembroke Ont*: Edward Biederman, interior alterations to federal bldg. *Waubausene Ont*: Waubausene Navigation Ltd, dredging. *Winnipeg Man*: Wyatt Construction Co Ltd, changes to partitions, General Post Office Bldg. *Courtney River B C*: North Western Dredging Co Ltd, dredging. *Sidney B C*: Mitchell & Anderson Inc Co Ltd, alterations to waiting room, Ferry Terminal Bldg. *Vancouver B C*: Kennett Construction Co Ltd, general alterations to examining warehouse; West Coast Painting Co Ltd, interior repairs & repainting, General Post Office Bldg. *Victoria B C*: Lunan Bros & Hamilton Ltd, general alterations, Belmont Bldg. *Whitehorse Y T*: Ben Leveille, alterations to female quarters.

Department of Transport

Camp Island Labrador: Twillingate Engineering & Construction Co Ltd, construction of single dwelling. *Saint John N B*: Ocean Steel & Construction Ltd, *construction of sectional steel scow. *Seven Islands Que*: Arno Electric Reg'd, construction of airport lighting facilities. *Trenton Ont*: Central Bridge Co Ltd, *repairs to swing span of Dundas St Bridge over Trent Canal. *Uplands Ont*: A Lanctot Construction Co Ltd, renovation of portion of Old Terminal Bldg, Ottawa Airport. *Thompson Man*: James Swanson, clearing, stumping & grubbing of NDB site. *Winnipeg Man*: Bristol Aero-Industries Ltd, *radio modernization on Departmental Aircraft CF-DTD & CF-CUE; Kraft Construction, construction of extension to Terminal Bldg. *Terrace B C*: Ellis Hughes Electric Ltd, installation of condenser discharge threshold identification lighting, Runway 32.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

Consumer Price Index, April 1961

The consumer price index (1949=100) was unchanged at 129.1 between March and April.*

Declines in the food, and recreation and reading components balanced increases in the clothing, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol components. The housing and transportation components were unchanged.

The April indexes reflect the Nova Scotia sales tax changes that became effective in April as well as the gasoline tax changes in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

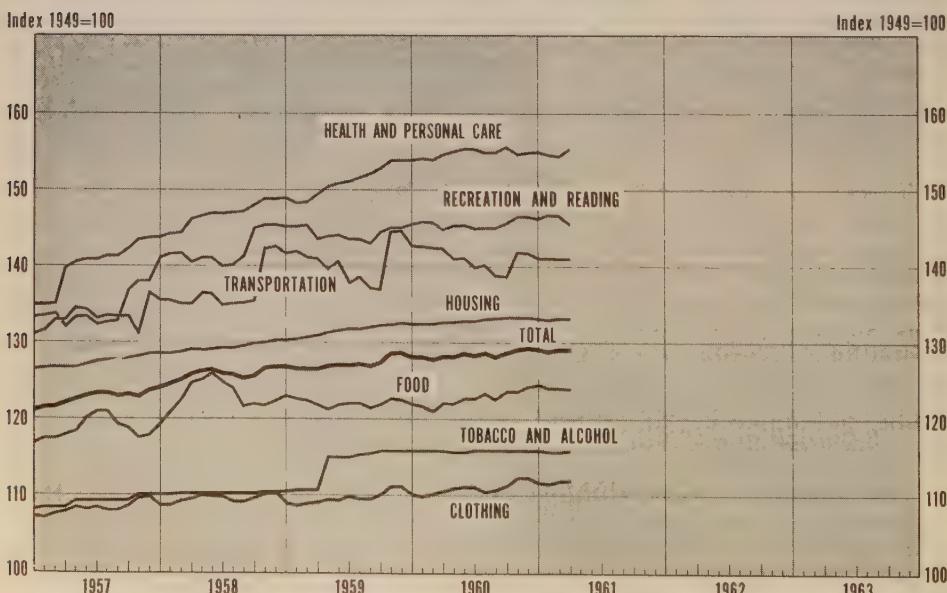
The food index declined 0.1 per cent from 124.0 to 123.9 as prices for food for consumption at home decreased 0.2 per cent but restaurant meals increased 0.3 per cent. Lower prices were reported for eggs, beef, pork, veal, turkey, powdered skim milk, bananas, grapefruit and chocolate bars. Prices were higher for most fats, oranges, cereal products other than bread, apples and most fresh, canned and frozen vegetables, particularly fresh tomatoes and lettuce.

The housing index was unchanged at 133.2. A fractional increase in the shelter component, combined with no change in the household operation component, was not sufficient to change the combined index. The shelter index was higher as a result of price increases for some items of homeownership. The rent index was unchanged, as the stability which has been evident in this series for some months continued. In the household operation index, lower prices for some household appliances offset higher prices for furniture, floor coverings, textiles, and utensils and equipment.

The clothing index increased 0.1 per cent from 111.8 to 111.9 as a result of higher prices for men's, women's, and children's wear, and piece goods. Clothing services, which include laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repairs, and footwear were unchanged.

The transportation index was unchanged at 141.0. There was little or no price movement in the automobile operation, local transportation or travel indexes. In automobile operation, tax increases for gasoline in a number of cities were largely offset

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



by substantial price decreases in several cities, particularly Toronto. Automobile licenses cost more in a number of cities.

The health and personal care index rose 0.6 per cent from 154.4 to 155.3. Higher professional fees occurred for dentists' and doctors' services and for optical care. In personal care, prices of supplies were lower; decreases for toilet soap outweighed slightly higher prices for other items.

The recreation and reading index declined 0.8 per cent from 146.6 to 145.5. The reading index was unchanged but the recreation index decreased as a result of lower prices for television sets, radios, phonograph records and bicycles.

The fractional increase of 0.1 per cent in the tobacco and alcohol index from 115.7 to 115.8 resulted entirely from price changes in Saint John for both beer and liquor.

City Consumer Price Indexes, March 1961

Consumer price indexes (1949=100) declined in five of ten regional cities between February and March.[†] Decreases ranged from 0.1 per cent in both Saint John and Toronto to 0.3 per cent in Montreal. The Halifax index was unchanged, and increases in the other four regional cities ranged from 0.1 per cent in Winnipeg to 0.5 per cent in Ottawa.

Food indexes were lower in eight of the ten regional cities; only the St. John's and Winnipeg food indexes were higher. Shelter indexes were unchanged in four cities, declined in four other cities and increased fractionally in the other two regional cities. Clothing indexes advanced in nine of ten

regional cities; the Halifax index was slightly lower. Household operation indexes rose in six cities and declined in the other four cities. Other commodities and services indexes were up in three cities, down in four cities and unchanged in the remaining three cities.

Regional consumer price index point changes between February and March were as follows: Montreal -0.4 to 129.0; Vancouver -0.3 to 129.6; Edmonton-Calgary -0.2 to 124.5; Saint John -0.1 to 129.7; Toronto -0.1 to 130.9; Ottawa +0.7 to 130.1; St. John's +0.3 to 116.5*; Saskatoon-Regina +0.3 to 124.8; Winnipeg +0.1 to 127.0. Halifax remained unchanged at 128.0.

The residential building materials price index (1935-39=100) moved up to 293.7 in March from 291.9 in February; on the base 1949=100, to 128.8 from 128.0. The non-residential building materials price index (1949=100) rose to 131.7 from 131.6.

U.S. Consumer Price Index, March 1961

The United States consumer price index (1947-49=100) was unchanged at 127.5 between mid-February and mid-March. Slight declines in the prices of goods were balanced by increases in the prices of services. Although the index is at a record high, it has remained relatively stable for five months, fluctuating only between 127.3 and 127.5.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices, February 1961

The United Kingdom index of retail prices (Jan. 17, 1956=100) was unchanged at 112.3 between mid-January and mid-February.

Labour Legislation of the Past Decade

(Continued from page 404)

A number of measures have also been taken by provincial legislatures to be prepared to deal with the more widespread use of radioactive materials in industrial processes. Ontario amended the Department of Labour Act in 1957 to permit regulations to be made for the protection of the health and safety of persons who may be exposed to the effects of ionizing radiation, and Manitoba, when the Employment Standards Act was passed in the same year, included in it authority to make regulations governing industries that utilize radioactive substances. The Quebec Public Health Act was amended in 1960 to provide specific authority to regulate ionizing radiations in industrial establishments.

Silica Exposure, Industries Other Than Mining

The Silicosis Act, passed in Ontario in 1950 and made effective by regulations issued in 1952, was aimed at the control of the health hazards of exposure to silica dust in occupations other than mining. These may occur in foundries, potteries, or the monument industry. Medical examination of miners exposed to silica dust has been required by the legislation of a number of provinces for some time. The new legislation, which is administered by the provincial Department of Health, provides for clinics for periodic medical examination of employees who are exposed for 50 or more hours in a month to the inhalation of dust from materials containing silica. Such employees must have a health certificate issued under the Act.

*See Table F-1 at back of book.

†See Table F-2 at back of book.

*On base June 1951=100.

Publications Recently Received in Department of Labour Library

The publications listed below are not for sale by the Department of Labour. Persons wishing to purchase them should communicate with the publishers. Publications listed may be borrowed by making application to the Librarian, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Students must apply through the library of their institution. Applications for loans should give the number (numeral) of the publication desired and the month in which it was listed in the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.
List No. 151

Canada at Work Broadcasts

The following five broadcasts were given in 1960 and 1961 and published by the Department of Labour in Ottawa.

1. FINLAYSON (MRS.) G. D. *Winter Employment*. Pp. 4.

The speaker, who was President of the National Council of Women of Canada, spoke on behalf of the Winter Work Program, pointing out how women can help to increase winter work.

2. FLEMING, DONALD METHUEN. *Aid to Small Businesses*. Pp. 5.

The Minister of Finance described new government-backed loans available to small businesses.

3. PHILPOTT, PERCY J. *The Corps of Commissionaires in Canada*. Pp. 4.

The speaker is Special Adviser on Older Veterans to the Department of Veterans Affairs. He told about the history of the Corps of Commissionaires and about the different kinds of jobs they do.

4. SOULES, JACK M. *Wintertime Construction*. Pp. 4.

The President of the Canadian Construction Association spoke about winter construction in Canada.

5. STARR, MICHAEL. *Winter Employment*. Pp. 4.

The Minister of Labour spoke about the Winter Work Program.

Disabled—Rehabilitation

6. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. CIVILIAN REHABILITATION BRANCH. *Notes based on Discussions at the Western Provinces Rehabilitation Workshop held at the Banff School of Fine Arts, October 12-14, 1960. A Discussion of Current Problems in effecting Successful Rehabilitation Services.* [Ottawa] 1960. Pp. 13.

7. WOODS SCHOOLS, LANGHORNE, PA. *Outlook for the Adult Retarded; Proceedings of the 35th Spring Conference of the Woods Schools held in cooperation with the Massachusetts Special Commission on Retarded Children in Boston, May 6 and 7, 1960*. Langhorne, Pa., 1960. Pp. 123.

Education, Vocational

8. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING BRANCH. *Report of the Director of Canadian Vocational Training for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1960*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960. Pp. 18.

9. GREAT BRITAIN. CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION. *Technical Education in Britain*. [Birmingham, 1959] Pp. 31.

A brief outline of the education and training of skilled workers in industry from the secondary school up to the university level.

10. GREAT BRITAIN. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. *Better Opportunities in Technical Education*. London, HMSO, 1961. Pp. [24]

... Contains proposals for a major reconstruction of the system of courses for technicians, craftsmen and operatives in the technical colleges of England and Wales."

11. SCOTLAND. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. *Technical Education in Scotland, the Pattern for the Future*. Edinburgh, HMSO, 1960. Pp. 14.

... Outlines steps which have recently been taken, or which are to be carried out in the near future, to insure that technical education in Scotland is geared both to the needs of modern industry and commerce..."

European Communities

12. EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY. HIGH AUTHORITY. *Europe in Action*. [Luxembourg, Publications Department of the European Communities, 1958] Pp. 52.

Based on the 6th General report of the European Coal and Steel Community, 1958.

13. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES. *Le Marché commun*. Bruxelles, 1959. Pp. [24]

14. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES. INFORMATION SERVICE. *The European Community: Coal and Steel — Common Market — EURATOM. The Facts: Politics and Economics, Institutions, External Relations*. 2d ed. [Brussels?] 1960] Pp. 23.

15. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. COMMISSION. *Exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté*. [Bruxelles?] 1959. Pp. 137.

Foreign Labour Information Series

The following 11 pamphlets were published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington between 1956 and 1959 as parts of its Foreign Labor Information Series.

16. *Labor in Argentina*. Pp. [31].

17. *Labor in the Belgian Congo*. Pp. 35.

Published in 1959. Discusses the labour force, labour legislation and trade unions and industrial relations in the Belgian Congo.

18. *Labor in Chile*. Pp. 23.
19. *Labor in Cuba*. Pp. 26. Published in 1957.
20. *Labor in Mexico*. Pp. 39.
21. *Labor in the Philippines*. Pp. 23.
22. *Labor in Taiwan [Formosa]*. Pp. 28.
23. *Labor in Thailand*. Pp. 29.
24. *Labor in Turkey*. Pp. 37.
25. *Latin American Labor Legislation, Comparative Summaries of Selected Provisions*. Pp. 60.
26. *Soviet Attitudes and Policies toward increasing Output of Workers*. Pp. 17.

Industrial Relations

27. KINGSTON, ONT. QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. *Report, First Annual Conference, Queens [sic] University, Industrial Relations Alumni Association, May 1960*. [Kingston? 1960] Pp. 29.

Includes talks on industrial conciliation and welfare plans in Canada.

28. MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CENTRE. *The Role of Government in Labour Relations. Twelfth Annual Conference, September 8 and 9, 1960*. [Montreal, 1960?] Pp. 106.

Contents: The Role of the State in Collective Bargaining, by Joseph Shister. The Government as Employer, by J. C. Best. Power and Function in Labour Relations, by H. D. Woods. A Union View of Government in Labour Relations, by Cleve Kidd. A Business View of the State Function in Labour Relations, by Sherman Learie.

29. NEW BRUNSWICK. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Labour-Management Relations; a Discussion of the Basis of Modern Labour Legislation. What happens in Conciliation and What the Parties may do to establish and maintain Good Relations*. [Fredericton] 1960. Pp. 20.

Contents: The Basis of Modern Labour Legislation in Canada. What happens during Conciliation? What can Management do to maintain "Good Relations" with the Union? What can the Union do? General Comment.

Industry

30. CANADA. BUREAU OF STATISTICS. *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*. Rev. ed. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960. Pp. 287.

31. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *Services for Small-Scale Industry*. Geneva, 1961. Pp. 204.

Discusses how governments and other agencies can help the managers of small firms to improve operations and increase productivity and profitability in their companies.

32. LEVINSON, HAROLD MYER. *Postwar Movement of Prices and Wages in Manufacturing Industries*, by Harold M. Levinson, and *Supplementary Technical Material to the Staff Report*, by George W. Bleile and

Thomas A. Wilson. Materials prepared in Connection with the Study of Employment, Growth, and Price Levels for Consideration by the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Study paper No. 21. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 139.

33. U.S. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. *Funds for Research and Development in Industry, 1957: Performance and Financing*. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 119.

"...Prepared...on the basis of summary data provided by the Bureau of the Census." Points out how much money was spent in research and development in the sciences and engineering in 1957, and shows where the money came from.

Labouring Classes

34. CALIFORNIA. GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT PROBLEMS OF OLDER WORKERS. *Employment and Retirement of Older Workers; Recommendations and Report*. Sacramento, California State Printing Office, 1960. Pp. 144.

Arthur M. Ross, chairman.

Five recommendations are made and amplified by the Governor's Commission: 1. Equal employment opportunity for older workers in California. 2. Expansion of the program of special assistance for older workers in the State Department of Employment. 3. Liberalization of the "retirement test" under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance program so that pensioners can earn more than \$1,200 a year in gainful employment without having benefits reduced. 4. Voluntary inclusion of vesting provisions in pension plans. 5. Voluntary adoption of more flexible retirement policies in industry.

35. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH. *Working Conditions in Canadian Industry, 1960*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1961. Pp. 162.

36. LONG, CLARENCE DICKINSON. *Wages and Earnings in the United States, 1860-1890*. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York. Princeton University Press, 1960. Pp. 169.

37. MACDONALD, DONALD FARQUHAR. *The State and the Trade Unions*. London, Macmillan, 1960. Pp. 199.

Examines the changing relationship between the state and organized labour in Great Britain with particular reference to the period from the late 19th century to the present time.

38. NEWFOUNDLAND. COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY ON THE LOGGING INDUSTRY. *Report*. [St. John's? Dept. of Provincial Affairs? 1960?] Pp. 61, 18.

Sir Brian Dunfield, chairman.

The Commission's terms of reference were: 1. To enquire and report on the working and living conditions and terms of employment (including rates of remuneration) of men engaged in forest operations of all kinds for the years 1958, 1959 and 1960. 2. To enquire and report on any circumstances which the Commissioners felt should be brought to the Government's attention. 3. To make recommendations on the subject of employment on forest operations in Newfoundland.

39. PETRO, SYLVESTER. *The Kohler Strike; Union Violence and Administrative Law*. Chicago, Henry Regnery Company, 1961. Pp. 118.

An account of the strike involving the Kohler Company in Wisconsin and the United Automobile Workers' union which began in 1954. The union accused the Company of unfair labour practices before the U.S. National Labor Relations Board. The Board handed down its decision (favorable to the union) in August 1960, six years after the union's case had been presented. The author, Professor of Law at the New York University School of Law, is critical of the decision of the National Labor Relations Board.

40. SHAFI, MOHAMMAD. *Eleven Years of Labour Policy*. Karachi, Bureau of Labor Publications, 1959. Pp. 128.

An appraisal of government labour policy in Pakistan from the time Pakistan became an independent state of August 14, 1947 until October 1958, when the present government took office. The author alleges that this labour policy failed in its objectives and suggests how it can be successful.

41. U.S. BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws as of January 1, 1960*. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 148.

42. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS. *The Community meets the Migrant Worker; Current Programs and Trends*. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 62.

43. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Annual Report, 1960*. Washington, GPO, 1961. Pp. 292.

44. U.S. WOMEN'S BUREAU. *Handbook on Women Workers, 1960*. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 160.

Pensions

45. CANADIAN TEACHER'S FEDERATION. *Teacher Retirement Plans in Canada*. Ottawa, 1960. Pp. 133.

46. COWARD, LAWRENCE E. *Actuarial Report on the Cost of Vesting in Pension Plans*, prepared for the Ontario Committee on Portable Pensions by L. E. Coward, S. Eckler and N. E. Sheppard. [Toronto, Ontario Committee on Portable Pensions] 1961. Pp. 32.

47. ONTARIO. COMMITTEE ON PORTABLE PENSIONS. *A Summary Report*. [Toronto] 1961. Pp. 23.

D. C. MacGregor and G. E. Gathercole, joint chairmen.

Students

48. CANADA. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. *Supply and Demand, University Graduates, 1960/61*. Ottawa, 1960. Pp. 20.

"Designed to advise employers, and university students due to graduate in 1961, what may be expected in terms of potential manpower, employment opportunities, and starting salary probabilities . . ."

49. INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION ON EDUCATION. *The Case for increasing Student Motivation. (1960 Supplement)*. Toronto, 1960. Pp. 30.

Miscellaneous

50.AITKEN, HUGH GEORGE JEFFREY. *Taylorism at Watertown Arsenal; Scientific Management in Action, 1908-1915*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1960. Pp. 269.

A case study of the Taylor system of scientific management at the United States Arsenal in Watertown, Massachusetts. The introduction of the Taylor system, involving time study and premium pay, among other things, caused some dissension among the workers in the arsenal and was eventually discontinued. The author explains why the system was introduced and why it failed, and at the same time presents a fascinating study in human relations.

51. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE. RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION. *Hospital Care in Canada, Recent Trends and Developments*. Ottawa, 1960. Pp. 102.

52. MICHEELS, WILLIAM JORDAN. *Measuring Educational Achievement*, by William J. Micheels & M. Ray Karnes. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1950. Pp. 496.

Explains how to make and use tests, with particular reference to industrial education.

53. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Administration of Electronic Data Processing*, by Carl G. Baumes. Staff assistance by Norman E. Pfleomm. New York, 1961. Pp. 136.

Based on the experience of 124 companies of all types and sizes. Explains about inaugurating, administering or overseeing electronic data-processing systems in commercial or industrial concerns. Includes case histories.

54. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS. *The Consultative Approach to Safety*. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 9.

The consultative approach to safety applies when State safety inspectors, insurance company safety personnel, and others acting in an advisory or enforcement capacity are called in to advise on safety.

55. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Paid Sick Leave Provisions in Major Union Contracts, 1959*. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 35.

Includes a number of clauses illustrating the provisions of various sick leave plans.

56. U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS. *Noise: its Effect on Man and Machine. Hearings before the Special Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, U.S. House of Representatives, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session, August 23, 24, 25, 1960*. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 260.

These hearings deal with the noise problem caused by the operation of jet airliners, guided missiles, and rockets. The Committee sought ways of reducing high intensity noise at its source.

LABOUR STATISTICS

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A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION, WEEK ENDED February 18, 1961

(Estimates in thousands)

SOURCE: DBS Labour Force Survey

	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
The Labour Force.....	6,363	562	1,798	2,354	1,072	577
Men.....	4,679	422	1,336	1,685	804	432
Women.....	1,684	140	462	689	268	145
14-19 years.....	573	61	204	176	92	40
20-24 years.....	795	78	261	266	129	61
25-44 years.....	2,937	238	828	1,112	487	272
45-64 years.....	1,847	162	458	716	324	187
65 years and over.....	211	23	47	84	40	17
Employed.....	5,644	461	1,538	2,152	996	497
Men.....	4,038	328	1,104	1,509	735	364
Women.....	1,606	135	434	643	261	133
Agricultural.....	570	45	122	135	246	22
Non-Agricultural.....	5,074	416	1,416	2,017	750	475
Paid Workers.....	4,601	368	1,269	1,853	686	425
Men.....	3,133	246	871	1,258	455	303
Women.....	1,468	122	398	595	231	122
Unemployed.....	719	101	260	202	76	80
Men.....	641	96	232	176	69	68
Women.....	78	*	28	26	*	12
Persons not in the Labour Force.....	5,566	638	1,590	1,839	966	533
Men.....	1,263	177	337	385	232	132
Women.....	4,303	461	1,253	1,454	734	401

* Less than 10,000.

TABLE A-2—UNEMPLOYED

(Estimates in thousands)

SOURCE: DBS Labour Force Survey

	February 1961	January 1961	February 1960
Total Unemployed.....	719	693	599
On Temporary layoff up to 30 days.....	55	63	44
Without work and seeking work.....	664	630	555
Seeking full-time work.....	629	599	535
Seeking part-time work.....	35	31	20
Seeking under 1 month.....	108	156	111
Seeking 1-3 months.....	308	293	233
Seeking 4-6 months.....	166	113	116
Seeking more than 6 months.....	82	68	45

B—Labour Income**TABLE B-1—ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME**

NOTE: All figures in this table except those for 1956 have been revised. Monthly and quarterly figures may not add to annual totals because of rounding.

(\$ Millions)

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Year and Month	Monthly Totals			Quarterly Totals ¹						Totals ²
	Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Storage and Communication ²	Forestry	Construction	Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Services (including Government)	Supplementary Labour Income	
1956—Total...	498	4,586	1,560	371	1,210	239	2,069	3,546	617	14,890
1957—Total...	535	4,838	1,661	336	1,311	277	2,265	3,920	683	16,018
1958—Total...	527	4,828	1,677	270	1,329	298	2,359	4,295	739	16,524
1959—Total...	552	5,103	1,773	288	1,472	316	2,528	4,705	819	17,761
1960—Total...	551	5,200	1,779	326	1,472	327	2,641	5,095	916	18,514
1960—										
February...	46.7	426.3	142.8	73.5	291.8	78.1	635.1	1,220.0	220	1,546.0
March...	46.7	428.7	140.0							1,469.8
April...	44.5	430.7	146.1							1,494.1
May...	45.1	437.3	149.3	72.0	363.4	81.2	657.0	1,273.6	226.9	1,537.4
June...	46.7	443.3	152.4							1,590.2
July...	46.3	435.3	155.0							1,578.9
August...	46.7	437.9	154.4	88.5	446.7	84.7	663.5	1,282.7	232.9	1,592.3
September...	46.9	442.0	153.2							1,620.7
October...	45.7	437.5	151.2							1,599.8
November...	45.4	432.3	148.5	91.6	369.9	82.6	685.4	1,319.2	235.5	1,573.7
December...	44.3	422.6	144.7							1,529.4
1961—										
January*...	44.2	420.0	140.5							1,493.8
February†...	44.4	423.8	143.1							1,501.4

¹Quarterly figures are entered opposite the middle month of the quarter but represent quarterly totals.²Includes post office wages and salaries.

³Figures in this column are for total labour income, Canada, but are not totals of the figures in the remaining columns of this table, as figures for labour income in Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping are not shown.

*Revised.

†Preliminary.

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

Tables C-1 to C-3 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—at February 1961 employers in the principal non-agricultural industries reported a total employment of 2,607,472. Tables C-4 (every second month) and C-5 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-3. They relate only to wage earners for whom statistics of hours of work are also available whereas Tables C-1 to C-3 relate to salaried employees as well as to all wage earners in the reporting firms.

TABLE C-1—EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

(1949 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, D.B.S.

Year and Month	Industrial Composite				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers (1949 = 100) ¹			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Index Numbers (1949 = 100)			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	
Averages				\$				\$
1955.....	112.9	161.2	142.1	61.05	109.8	159.5	144.4	63.48
1956.....	120.7	182.0	150.0	64.44	115.8	176.8	151.7	66.71
1957.....	122.6	194.7	158.1	67.93	115.8	185.3	159.1	69.94
1958.....	117.9	194.1	163.9	70.43	109.8	182.7	165.3	72.67
1959.....	119.7	205.7	171.0	73.47	111.1	193.3	172.5	75.84
1960								
February.....	114.6	202.0	175.4	75.35	108.9	194.4	176.6	77.68
March.....	114.2	201.5	175.4	75.37	109.0	195.5	177.5	78.04
April.....	114.8	204.1	176.9	75.98	108.8	196.3	178.5	78.48
May.....	118.9	209.8	175.4	75.36	110.6	198.1	176.9	77.80
June.....	122.8	217.7	176.1	75.67	112.1	201.8	177.8	78.16
July.....	121.9	217.8	177.6	76.28	110.2	198.4	177.8	78.18
August.....	123.1	291.0	176.8	75.94	111.7	199.7	176.5	77.62
September.....	123.1	220.7	178.2	76.55	111.6	201.6	178.2	78.37
October.....	121.5	218.2	178.3	76.60	109.6	199.4	179.6	78.95
November.....	119.7	214.5	177.9	76.43	108.1	197.2	180.0	79.16
December.....	114.8	202.4	175.0	75.18	104.1	187.0	177.2	77.92
1961								
January*.....	111.6	201.4	179.2	77.00	104.3	191.6	181.1	79.65
February†.....	111.0	202.4	181.1	77.79	104.6	193.3	182.3	80.20

¹ Includes (1) Forestry (chiefly logging), (2) Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells, (3) Manufacturing (4) Construction, (5) Transportation, storage and communication, (6) Public utility operation, (7) Trade, (8) Finance, insurance and real estate and (9) Service, (mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, business and recreational service).

TECHNICAL NOTE—A change has been made in the method of dating the statistics published in Tables C-1 to C-6 to conform with the usual practice of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the past, statistics for the last pay period in a month were labelled "pay period preceding" the first day of the following month. From now on, statistics for the last pay period in a month will be labelled for that month. Another change is that average earnings formerly expressed in cents carried to one decimal place, are now published in dollars and cents.

* Revised.

† Preliminary.

TABLE C-2—AREA SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

(1949 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls D.B.S.

Area	Employment Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars		
	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960
Provinces						
Newfoundland.....	119.2	122.0	112.0	70.29	67.67	65.46
Prince Edward Island.....	104.9	114.5	105.4	58.12	55.12	57.49
Nova Scotia.....	87.6	90.0	92.2	63.63	60.16	62.73
New Brunswick.....	99.1	105.4	103.2	63.85	62.81	62.52
Quebec.....	111.1	115.0	113.7	74.22	72.62	72.31
Ontario.....	113.7	116.3	117.7	80.00	78.22	77.98
Manitoba.....	104.8	107.9	106.4	72.27	70.66	70.74
Saskatchewan.....	111.5	119.0	117.4	72.49	72.02	70.61
Alberta (including Northwest Territories).....	143.6	147.1	147.3	78.71	77.04	77.32
British Columbia (including Yukon).....	105.2	107.1	109.7	83.80	81.40	82.01
Canada.....	117.1	114.8	115.1	76.99	75.18	75.13
Urban Areas						
St. John's.....	119.5	125.4	118.6	56.64	54.32	54.08
Sydney.....	68.8	72.5	92.1	75.90	72.64	77.45
Halifax.....	121.9	119.5	118.5	64.26	61.49	60.87
Moncton.....	93.4	100.4	96.4	60.66	57.89	58.34
Saint John.....	107.9	113.1	110.3	62.75	58.67	60.94
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere.....	101.0	105.6	112.2	94.17	98.37	87.67
Quebec.....	101.6	107.1	105.2	64.54	63.66	63.11
Sherbrooke.....	97.3	99.5	98.6	63.54	61.09	61.99
Shawinigan.....	101.1	102.3	101.1	85.45	84.49	82.78
Three Rivers.....	100.7	103.5	110.2	71.45	69.98	68.69
Drummondville.....	73.1	73.8	76.5	63.70	62.01	60.88
Montreal.....	117.8	120.7	120.1	75.93	73.66	73.80
Ottawa—Hull.....	117.6	122.1	120.5	71.91	70.16	69.40
Kingston.....	114.2	115.0	106.6	75.38	73.22	72.96
Peterborough.....	88.2	91.1	97.8	84.55	81.66	84.96
Oshawa.....	171.2	173.9	187.3	89.34	88.00	94.71
Toronto.....	126.8	129.2	127.9	80.42	78.30	77.88
Hamilton.....	103.7	104.5	110.4	84.97	82.36	83.79
St. Catharines.....	103.7	103.1	112.3	88.54	86.16	85.90
Niagara Falls.....	88.4	89.9	90.7	83.07	83.04	81.07
Brantford.....	78.1	79.1	84.6	73.64	70.61	71.53
Guelph.....	114.9	118.1	122.1	71.10	67.58	69.42
Galt.....	108.7	109.4	113.6	69.93	68.47	68.29
Kitchener.....	115.3	117.6	121.1	72.57	69.87	70.05
Sudbury.....	146.5	149.5	140.7	92.21	99.60	89.79
Timmins.....	90.9	91.8	92.0	70.01	70.08	67.45
London.....	118.8	121.4	120.2	72.70	70.56	70.48
Sarnia.....	119.1	121.9	120.7	99.95	98.37	94.64
Windsor.....	71.7	74.3	79.1	83.78	83.51	82.77
Sault Ste. Marie.....	128.0	130.2	145.8	97.94	95.74	94.39
Ft. William—Pt. Arthur.....	99.2	104.3	96.2	78.66	77.54	75.39
Winnipeg.....	107.0	109.8	107.7	69.21	67.66	67.75
Regina.....	123.2	129.3	123.4	71.65	70.59	68.24
Saskatoon.....	128.3	135.1	128.3	68.48	68.01	66.18
Edmonton.....	173.2	177.1	176.9	73.14	71.27	71.44
Calgary.....	166.7	170.3	162.9	74.61	73.42	72.49
Vancouver.....	107.0	108.7	113.1	82.23	80.68	81.19
Victoria.....	105.2	110.1	108.3	75.06	74.72	74.52

TABLE C-3—INDUSTRY SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

(1949 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls D.B.S.

Industry	Employment Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars		
	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960
Mining						
Metal mining	113.5	113.1	122.6	96.36	94.96	92.56
Gold	130.6	130.3	138.8	97.89	98.00	93.40
Other metal	70.9	70.9	73.1	78.54	77.66	73.19
Fuels	186.1	185.5	200.0	104.76	105.24	100.29
Coal	84.4	83.3	100.6	97.82	94.13	95.89
Oil and natural gas	36.2	37.2	51.8	71.50	62.10	74.39
Non-metal	292.0	281.7	310.6	111.87	112.35	111.33
	120.8	122.1	113.8	85.89	81.94	79.33
Manufacturing						
Durable goods	104.4	104.1	108.6	79.64	77.92	77.90
Non-durable goods	106.0	105.7	114.3	85.42	84.03	83.98
Food and beverages	103.1	102.7	103.7	74.65	72.65	72.25
Meat products	102.7	104.4	103.7	71.27	70.21	69.77
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables	128.7	128.7	132.1	78.10	78.38	77.31
Grain mill products	73.3	74.5	76.3	67.73	58.88	64.56
Bread and other bakery products	97.8	99.6	100.7	76.19	75.08	74.89
Distilled and malt liquors	106.4	109.7	107.9	66.51	67.21	65.67
Tobacco and tobacco products	94.1	97.7	96.3	96.70	97.57	92.09
Rubber products	117.2	115.6	109.5	67.96	63.18	68.13
Leather products	95.2	84.7	104.7	80.89	78.00	80.64
Boots and shoes (except rubber)	85.6	83.5	85.4	55.14	50.48	53.20
Textile products (except clothing)	94.2	91.3	93.4	52.33	47.46	51.06
Cotton yarn and broad woven goods	75.3	76.0	76.0	63.69	61.20	62.61
Woolen goods	69.1	68.7	63.4	59.99	57.19	58.75
Synthetic textiles and silk	58.6	60.4	61.5	60.39	56.89	58.92
Clothing (textile and fur)	81.7	81.9	85.5	70.29	69.16	69.08
Men's clothing	89.5	85.6	91.0	50.34	45.20	49.14
Women's clothing	89.6	86.1	90.7	49.13	44.29	47.72
Knit goods	72.8	72.4	73.5	49.70	45.51	47.90
Wood products	94.2	93.6	100.6	68.03	65.41	68.15
Saw and planing mills	94.2	92.9	101.6	70.25	67.55	71.26
Furniture	105.6	106.3	109.1	65.44	62.90	63.90
Other wood products	72.5	72.2	79.6	61.48	59.38	60.42
Paper products	119.1	121.8	120.2	94.35	92.36	89.41
Pulp and paper mills	120.5	123.3	121.2	102.22	102.24	96.05
Other paper products	115.8	118.3	117.7	75.06	70.59	72.44
Printing, publishing and allied industries	122.9	123.3	122.2	85.66	83.89	83.97
Iron and steel products	99.0	98.7	109.1	89.86	87.52	88.00
Agricultural implements	66.6	60.3	79.4	92.74	90.53	87.83
Fabricated and structural steel	151.1	153.4	149.3	89.93	88.41	88.55
Hardware and tools	95.9	95.7	103.2	79.35	78.14	78.72
Heating and cooking appliances	88.2	86.7	100.0	77.02	73.89	75.74
Iron castings	85.3	85.2	97.8	84.78	82.31	84.35
Machinery, industrial	109.8	109.7	117.6	87.10	84.45	84.86
Primary iron and steel	107.8	107.9	125.1	104.68	102.71	100.94
Sheet metal products	100.0	100.4	102.7	88.29	83.49	85.15
Wire and wire products	107.0	108.4	120.0	89.69	86.73	91.55
Transportation equipment	104.5	103.5	112.2	89.34	89.34	88.38
Aircraft and parts	259.8	255.5	240.5	95.78	93.41	93.99
Motor vehicles	105.4	105.6	119.2	96.97	100.67	98.41
Motor vehicles parts and accessories	100.3	99.9	114.3	89.03	86.92	87.67
Railroad and rolling stock equipment	54.4	54.9	62.6	80.32	78.40	79.38
Shipbuilding and repairing	116.8	111.3	125.4	77.98	80.36	79.73
Non-ferrous metal products	123.9	124.7	127.0	91.40	93.32	89.02
Aluminum products	137.0	138.8	136.1	88.27	85.03	84.70
Brass and copper products	100.1	99.0	104.9	84.74	81.21	83.30
Smelting and refining	142.8	145.3	147.9	99.97	105.63	97.17
Electrical apparatus and supplies	125.8	126.1	136.2	87.07	84.50	83.84
Heavy electrical machinery	95.8	96.7	108.9	93.84	91.41	90.63
Telecommunication equipment	211.3	210.7	214.7	87.90	84.77	80.78
Non-metallic mineral products	125.4	127.0	134.2	82.39	80.90	79.99
Clay products	78.5	78.7	92.2	76.24	74.02	74.95
Glass and glass products	143.9	144.8	148.8	80.60	80.13	78.14
Products of petroleum and coal	136.0	136.8	133.6	116.15	119.41	111.34
Petroleum refining	139.4	140.2	135.6	116.80	120.09	112.23
Chemical products	129.0	128.4	130.7	93.52	93.09	89.31
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	116.0	115.0	119.0	82.35	81.94	79.04
Acids, alkalis and salts	152.2	154.1	149.0	106.02	106.41	101.03
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	128.0	128.1	125.5	72.00	69.82	69.40
Construction						
Building and general engineering	98.0	107.8	103.9	82.00	73.71	80.49
Highways, bridges and streets	97.5	102.9	105.8	88.74	78.79	87.11
Electric and motor transportation	98.8	115.8	100.9	71.07	66.29	69.17
Service						
Hotels and restaurants	120.3	122.7	123.6	42.05	41.93	40.78
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	110.7	111.8	110.2	46.75	46.07	45.52
Industrial composite						
	111.7	114.8	115.1	76.99	75.18	75.13

Tables C-4 and C-5 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-3. They relate only to wage-earners for whom statistics of hours of work are also available whereas Tables C-1 to C-3 relate to salaried employees as well as to all wage-earners of the co-operative firms.

TABLE C-4—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners) SOURCE: Man-hours and Hourly Earnings (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(The latest figures are subject to revision)

	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings (in cents)		
	January 1961	December 1960	January 1960	January 1961	December 1960	January 1960
Newfoundland.....	38.8	39.3	40.7	1.78	1.95	1.66
Nova Scotia.....	39.7	38.8	40.9	1.62	1.62	1.58
New Brunswick.....	41.1	40.0	40.2	1.59	1.63	1.55
Quebec.....	41.2	39.3	41.7	1.62	1.64	1.58
Ontario.....	39.9	38.7	40.4	1.91	1.91	1.87
Manitoba.....	39.6	38.5	40.2	1.68	1.70	1.66
Saskatchewan.....	37.9	38.6	38.5	1.95	1.96	1.88
Alberta(1).....	39.6	38.7	39.6	1.93	1.95	1.86
British Columbia(2).....	37.3	35.4	38.5	2.23	2.24	2.14

(1) Includes Northwest Territories.

(2) Includes Yukon Territory.

NOTE:—Information on hours and earnings by cities is obtainable from Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings (Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

TABLE C-5—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960
Mining									
Metal mining	42.0	41.0	41.3	2.12	2.14	2.08	89.01	87.52	85.86
Gold	42.5	42.4	41.0	2.17	2.19	2.16	92.38	92.90	88.35
Other metal	43.3	42.1	41.1	1.68	1.70	1.64	72.89	71.50	67.50
Fuels	42.1	42.5	40.9	2.37	2.38	2.35	99.99	97.21	96.04
Coal	40.9	37.2	43.1	2.01	2.05	1.96	82.43	76.17	84.56
Oil and natural gas	39.3	32.8	41.5	1.75	1.74	1.74	68.91	57.13	72.48
Non-metal	42.6	42.3	45.5	2.26	2.32	2.25	96.53	98.25	102.47
Manufacturing									
Durable goods	41.4	39.4	39.8	1.97	1.95	1.87	81.68	76.83	74.39
Non-durable goods	40.1	38.7	40.7	1.81	1.82	1.77	72.73	70.60	71.89
Food and beverages	40.2	39.3	41.0	1.97	1.97	1.93	79.21	77.47	78.93
Meat products	39.6	38.7	40.1	1.63	1.63	1.58	64.55	63.18	63.48
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables	38.9	39.5	39.8	1.85	1.85	1.83	72.01	73.08	72.85
Grain mill products	41.0	40.5	41.1	1.73	1.71	1.68	70.97	69.02	69.05
Bread and other bakery products	41.4	41.8	41.6	1.47	1.47	1.42	60.71	61.55	58.98
Distilled liquors	39.6	39.1	39.8	2.09	2.05	1.96	82.52	80.33	78.09
Malt liquors	38.6	39.9	38.6	2.32	2.32	2.22	89.66	92.53	85.55
Tobacco and tobacco products	40.6	35.4	39.6	1.56	1.62	1.59	63.15	57.43	62.80
Rubber products	40.8	37.2	41.2	1.83	1.85	1.84	74.48	68.85	75.75
Leather products	41.4	36.9	40.3	1.22	1.23	1.20	50.72	45.40	48.29
Boots and shoes (except rubber)	41.4	36.5	40.6	1.17	1.17	1.15	48.37	42.60	46.94
Other leather products	41.6	38.1	39.6	1.36	1.37	1.30	56.38	51.98	51.48
Textile products (except clothing)	41.8	40.0	42.7	1.36	1.35	1.31	56.92	54.01	56.17
Cotton yarn and broad woven goods	40.3	38.7	41.3	1.38	1.35	1.30	55.53	52.35	53.72
Woollen goods	43.1	40.7	43.5	1.28	1.26	1.24	55.12	51.15	53.98
Synthetic textiles and silk	43.2	42.4	44.2	1.45	1.44	1.40	62.43	61.11	61.85
Clothing (textile and fur)	38.5	33.8	38.7	1.17	1.16	1.13	45.18	39.24	43.98
Men's clothing	38.0	33.5	38.2	1.18	1.16	1.14	44.84	38.91	43.52
Women's clothing	37.5	31.0	37.8	1.25	1.23	1.23	47.01	38.15	46.34
Knit goods	40.9	36.6	40.9	1.09	1.09	1.05	44.42	39.88	42.91
*Wood products	40.3	37.8	41.7	1.59	1.60	1.56	63.94	60.55	65.12
Saw and planing mills	39.5	36.8	41.5	1.70	1.73	1.67	67.01	63.45	69.44
Furniture	41.4	39.4	41.9	1.46	1.45	1.41	60.21	57.17	59.26
Other wood products	41.9	39.8	42.1	1.33	1.33	1.31	55.83	52.79	55.07
Paper products	41.0	39.9	40.8	2.15	2.15	2.04	88.08	85.86	83.19
Pulp and paper mills	41.2	40.6	41.0	2.32	2.33	2.19	95.60	94.60	89.59
Other paper products	40.4	37.8	40.3	1.67	1.63	1.61	67.41	61.83	65.02
Printing, publishing and allied industries	38.4	37.8	38.9	2.19	2.16	2.13	84.03	81.71	82.93
*Iron and steel products	40.1	39.0	40.8	2.11	2.09	2.05	84.64	81.54	83.92
Agricultural implements	39.8	38.4	39.5	2.15	2.13	2.07	85.85	81.62	81.90
Fabricated and structural steel	39.8	38.9	40.9	2.09	2.09	2.00	83.41	81.14	81.83
Hardware and tools	40.9	40.4	41.7	1.77	1.77	1.77	72.64	71.68	73.60
Heating and cooking appliances	39.1	37.1	40.7	1.79	1.75	1.74	70.11	65.08	70.95
Iron castings	40.2	38.8	41.1	1.98	1.96	1.97	79.52	76.33	80.87
Machinery industrial	41.0	39.4	41.7	1.96	1.94	1.91	80.46	76.61	79.82
Primary iron and steel	39.7	39.2	40.4	2.52	2.50	2.41	100.07	97.83	97.31
Sheet metal products	40.4	38.2	40.4	2.05	2.00	1.97	82.91	76.60	79.71
Wire and wire products	40.9	39.3	42.2	2.04	2.03	2.05	83.32	79.86	86.26
*Transportation equipment	39.8	39.9	40.5	2.09	2.08	2.05	82.98	83.04	83.04
Aircraft and parts	42.3	41.3	43.0	2.09	2.06	2.02	88.67	84.96	86.81
Motor vehicles	38.6	40.9	39.2	2.29	2.29	2.29	88.38	83.77	89.79
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	39.8	39.1	41.0	2.09	2.06	2.04	83.07	80.61	83.57
Railroad and rolling stock equipment	39.8	38.7	39.7	1.96	1.95	1.94	77.87	75.53	76.98
Shipbuilding and repairing	37.7	38.9	39.9	2.01	2.01	1.94	75.51	78.25	77.44
*Non-ferrous metal products	40.5	41.3	40.8	2.11	2.15	2.05	85.36	88.59	83.43
Aluminum products	41.6	40.3	42.0	1.87	1.84	1.80	77.81	73.96	75.60
Brass and copper products	39.4	37.6	40.1	1.99	1.95	1.92	78.39	73.45	77.10
Smelting and refining	40.5	42.7	40.6	2.33	2.38	2.26	94.31	101.75	91.75
*Electrical apparatus and supplies	40.4	38.9	40.9	1.87	1.85	1.82	75.45	71.98	74.26
Heavy electrical machinery and equipment	40.6	38.7	40.7	2.05	2.04	2.01	83.35	79.02	81.69
Telecommunication equipment	40.4	38.8	40.7	1.76	1.72	1.62	70.91	66.74	66.00
Refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances	39.3	37.5	39.9	1.94	1.93	1.85	76.14	72.44	73.80
Wire and cable	41.1	39.0	42.0	2.02	2.01	2.01	83.24	78.34	84.42
Miscellaneous electrical products	40.3	39.4	41.4	1.75	1.74	1.73	70.69	68.80	71.57
*Non-metallic mineral products	40.9	40.1	42.3	1.88	1.84	1.78	76.12	73.89	75.20
Clay products	40.4	40.0	41.6	1.68	1.68	1.66	67.82	67.14	69.16
Glass and glass products	40.9	41.4	41.9	1.86	1.80	1.78	76.10	74.57	74.31
Products of petroleum and coal	40.2	42.2	40.8	2.52	2.57	2.42	101.40	108.62	98.63
Chemical products	40.5	40.4	40.8	2.02	2.03	1.93	81.70	82.12	78.52
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	39.8	39.5	40.4	1.55	1.54	1.47	61.84	60.87	59.30
Acids, alkalis and salts	40.7	41.1	41.2	2.32	2.37	2.23	94.34	97.18	91.68
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	41.4	39.5	41.5	1.50	1.50	1.46	62.21	59.41	60.39
Construction									
Building and general engineering	39.0	34.1	40.1	2.18	2.13	2.10	84.93	72.69	84.15
Highways, bridges and streets	39.9	37.6	40.4	1.70	1.63	1.64	67.79	61.37	66.43
Electric and motor transportation	42.8	42.8	43.8	1.88	1.88	1.81	80.54	80.60	79.24
Service									
Hotels and restaurants	38.6	38.6	38.9	1.04	1.05	1.00	49.14	40.42	39.01
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	39.0	38.3	39.6	1.02	1.02	0.98	39.59	39.09	38.69

*Durable manufactured goods industries.

**TABLE C-6—EARNINGS AND HOURS OF HOURLY-RATED
WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING**

SOURCE: *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

Period	Average Hours Worked Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages	Index Number of Average Weekly Wages (1949 = 100)	
				Current Dollars	1959 Dollars
	No.	\$	\$	No.	
Monthly Average 1955.....	41.0	1.45	59.45	142.4	122.4
Monthly Average 1956.....	41.0	1.52	62.40	149.5	126.3
Monthly Average 1957.....	40.4	1.61	64.96	155.6	127.4
Monthly Average 1958.....	40.2	1.66	66.77	160.0	127.7
Monthly Average 1959.....	40.7	1.72	70.16	168.1	132.8
Last Pay Period in:					
1960 February.....	40.4	1.77	71.49	171.3	135.0
March.....	40.5	1.78	71.94	172.4	135.2
April.....	40.5	1.79	72.37	173.4	136.1
May.....	40.1	1.79	71.69	171.8	134.6
June.....	40.4	1.79	72.19	173.0	135.6
July.....	40.6	1.77	72.01†	172.5	134.9
August.....	40.5	1.76	71.46	171.2	133.3
September.....	40.9	1.77	72.37	173.4	134.0
October.....	40.6	1.78	72.66	174.1	134.3
November.....	40.6	1.79	72.82	174.5	134.6
December.....	38.7	1.82	70.60	169.1	130.9
1961 January†.....	40.1	1.81	72.76	174.3	135.2
February‡.....	40.4	1.82	73.41	175.9	136.2

NOTE: The index of average weekly wages in 1949 dollars is computed by dividing the index of average weekly wages in current dollars by the Consumer Price Index. For a more complete statement of uses and limitations of the adjusted figures see *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*, page ii.

† Revised.

‡ Latest figures subject to revision.

D—National Employment Service Statistics

TABLE D-1—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

(SOURCE: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Period	Unfilled Vacancies*			Registrations for Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Date Nearest:						
April 1, 1955.....	10,611	11,506	22,117	505,472	114,572	620,044
April 1, 1956.....	23,010	15,668	38,678	428,221	104,745	532,966
April 1, 1957.....	19,523	14,760	34,283	479,539	111,129	590,668
April 1, 1958.....	9,730	10,892	20,622	681,991	171,048	853,039
April 1, 1959.....	11,740	13,399	25,139	611,941	169,625	781,566
April 1, 1960.....	10,402	11,830	22,232	652,107	182,883	834,990
May 1, 1960.....	15,913	14,487	30,400	581,558	174,874	756,432
June 1, 1960.....	21,772	17,210	38,982	389,576	152,848	542,424
July 1, 1960.....	17,227	16,875	33,102	258,719	131,938	390,655
August 1, 1960.....	14,673	12,594	27,267	242,582	128,062	370,644
September 1, 1960.....	13,748	14,427	28,175	236,969	117,044	354,013
October 1, 1960.....	12,239	13,798	26,035	228,632	115,358	343,990
November 1, 1960.....	11,944	10,866	22,810	281,484	124,255	405,739
December 1, 1960.....	15,932	10,799	26,731	393,856	144,123	537,979
January 1, 1961.....	9,859	7,996	17,855	570,789	163,893	734,682
February 1, 1961.....	8,866	8,377	17,243	668,766	185,972	854,738
March 1, 1961 ⁽¹⁾	8,756	9,513	18,299	691,351	186,991	878,342
April 1, 1961 ⁽¹⁾	9,927	11,387	21,314	683,034	180,982	864,016

⁽¹⁾ Latest figures subject to revision.

* Current Vacancies only. Deferred Vacancies are excluded.

**TABLE D-2—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT
FEBRUARY 28, 1961⁽¹⁾**

(SOURCE: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Industry	Male	Female	Total	Change from	
				January 31, 1961	February 29, 1960
Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping	248	88	336	+ 109	— 26
Forestry	213	3	216	— 381	— 256
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	262	40	302	+ 69	— 186
Metal Mining.....	193	23	216	+	58
Fuels.....	50	10	60	+	29
Non-Metal Mining.....	5	0	5	—	7½
Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits.....	6	1	7	+	0
Prospecting.....	8	6	14	—	28
Manufacturing	2,065	1,349	3,414	+ 263	— 723
Foods and Beverages.....	175	102	277	—	92
Tobacco and Tobacco Products.....	1	1	2	—	6
Rubber Products.....	11	8	19	—	14
Leather Products.....	75	128	203	+	38
Textile Products (except clothing).....	62	63	125	+	2
Clothing (textile and fur).....	93	481	574	+	65
Wood Products.....	151	57	208	—	129
Paper Products.....	68	51	119	+	6
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	136	85	221	+	32
Iron and Steel Products.....	320	95	415	+	267
Transportation Equipment.....	284	51	335	—	175
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	96	26	122	+	80
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....	197	49	246	—	51
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	64	28	92	+	27
Products of Petroleum and Coal.....	19	8	27	+	7
Chemical Products.....	203	48	251	+	73
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....	110	68	178	+	25
Construction	657	63	720	+ 110	— 92
General Contractors.....	456	40	496	+	136
Special Trade Contractors.....	201	23	224	—	44
Transportation, Storage and Communication	362	208	570	+ 97	— 78
Transportation.....	221	91	312	+	14
Storage.....	16	4	20	+	25
Communication.....	125	113	238	+	39
Public Utility Operation	24	23	47	+ 6	— 35
Trade	1,525	1,515	3,040	+ 572	— 42
Wholesale.....	563	311	874	+	111
Retail.....	962	1,204	2,166	+	153
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	514	513	1,027	+ 59	— 110
Service	2,620	5,629	8,249	— 501	+ 210
Community or Public Service.....	326	1,573	1,899	+	71
Government Service.....	1,577	319	1,896	—	849
Recreation Service.....	57	48	105	+	3
Business Service.....	308	292	600	+	66
Personal Service.....	352	3,397	3,749	+	499
Grand Total	8,490	9,431	17,921	+ 403	— 1,070

(1) Preliminary—subject to revision.

Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

TABLE D-3—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND BY SEX AS AT MARCH 2, 1961⁽¹⁾

(SOURCE: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Occupational Group	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽²⁾			Registrations for Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional and Managerial Workers....	1,374	1,316	2,690	10,047	2,171	12,218
Clerical Workers.....	853	2,431	3,284	24,196	57,585	81,781
Sales Workers.....	1,238	826	2,064	11,121	24,414	35,535
Personal and Domestic Service Workers	465	3,838	4,303	49,422	36,013	85,435
Seamen.....	11	.....	11	6,273	102	6,375
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry (Ex. log).	260	28	288	8,794	1,149	9,943
Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers.....	2,807	831	3,638	336,152	27,456	363,608
Food and kindred products (incl. tobacco).....	40	9	49	2,954	963	3,917
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	72	569	641	3,397	16,114	19,811
Lumber and lumber products.....	259	1	260	47,964	172	48,136
Pulp, paper (incl. printing).....	53	24	77	1,812	819	2,631
Leather and leather products.....	52	65	117	1,624	1,255	2,879
Stone, clay and glass products.....	8	.....	8	1,268	63	1,331
Metalworking.....	368	11	379	28,952	1,302	30,254
Electrical.....	124	17	141	5,661	1,603	7,264
Transportation equipment.....	11	3	14	1,021	34	1,055
Mining.....	37	.....	37	3,688	.....	3,688
Construction.....	351	.....	351	101,000	14	101,014
Transportation (except seamen).....	260	12	272	63,092	190	63,282
Communications and public utility.....	72	.....	72	1,896	8	1,904
Trade and service.....	115	98	213	8,994	3,042	12,036
Other skilled and semi-skilled.....	853	16	869	42,233	1,477	43,710
Foremen.....	52	6	58	7,701	381	8,082
Apprentices.....	80	.....	80	12,595	19	12,614
Unskilled Workers.....	1,778	243	2,021	245,346	38,101	283,447
Food and tobacco.....	12	53	65	10,200	12,550	22,750
Lumber and lumber products.....	109	4	113	28,900	629	29,529
Metalworking.....	31	4	35	12,009	886	12,895
Construction.....	1,132	.....	1,132	128,126	.....	128,128
Other unskilled workers.....	494	182	676	66,111	24,036	90,147
Grand Total.....	8,786	9,513	18,299	691,351	186,991	878,342

(1) Preliminary—subject to revision.

(2) Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

TABLE D-4—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT MARCH 2, 1961

(SOURCE: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽²⁾			Registrations		
	(1) March 2, 1961	Previous Month Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Year March 3, 1960	(1) March 2, 1961	Previous Month Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Year March 3, 1960
Newfoundland.....	277	198	259	31,607	29,312	30,509
Corner Brook.....	41	16	63	6,388	6,216	6,551
Grand Falls.....		3	3	3,413	2,653	2,885
St. John's.....	236	179	193	21,806	20,443	21,073
Prince Edward Island.....	76	61	89	6,131	6,014	6,538
Charlottetown.....	31	23	57	3,883	3,784	4,197
Summerside.....	45	38	32	2,278	2,230	2,341
Nova Scotia.....	647	594	481	41,290	37,804	38,644
Amherst.....	13	11	14	1,469	1,505	1,644
Bridgewater.....	22	18	24	2,799	2,495	2,680
Halifax.....	385	391	296	6,862	6,894	7,325
Inverness.....				1,424	1,436	1,558
Kentville.....	37	50	43	4,613	4,328	4,508
Liverpool.....	10	9	4	1,054	997	1,054
New Glasgow.....	27	23	51	5,527	5,504	5,417
Springhill.....				1,307	1,287	1,314
Sydney.....	82	33	12	9,979	7,328	6,891
Truro.....	23	37	16	2,517	2,392	2,120
Yarmouth.....	48	22	21	3,739	3,638	4,124
New Brunswick.....	526	529	661	41,484	39,486	39,181
Bathurst.....	16	17	6	7,340	7,025	6,746
Campbellton.....	16	4	10	3,826	3,458	3,138
Edmundston.....	16	11	18	3,639	3,047	3,190
Fredericton.....	85	76	66	3,097	2,731	3,006
Minto.....	27	19	57	704	702	733
Moncton.....	221	228	193	10,470	10,562	11,179
Newcastle.....	2	10	4	3,801	3,510	3,874
Saint John.....	112	129	250	3,562	3,743	2,568
St. Stephen.....	17	24	34	1,578	1,600	1,573
Sussex.....	12	11	16	836	853	822
Woodstock.....	2		7	2,631	2,255	2,352
Quebec.....	3,781	3,591	3,952	281,795	270,116	271,266
Alma.....	4	11	7	3,385	2,815	3,420
Asbestos.....	1	1	3	1,137	1,114	1,123
Baie Comeau.....	2	3	2	1,221	1,066	1,307
Beauharnois.....	15	12	15	1,984	1,954	1,798
Buckingham.....	12	4	11	1,920	1,741	1,788
Causapscal.....	14	19	3	3,818	3,483	3,954
Chandler.....	5	5	4	2,755	2,699	2,948
Chicoutimi.....	96	94	78	3,528	3,038	2,940
Cowansville.....	15	17	36	753	856	739
Dolbeau.....	19	15	54	2,568	1,898	2,310
Drummondville.....	48	30	16	3,175	3,230	3,153
Farnham.....	13	8	114	1,110	968	948
Forestville.....	4	12		1,878	1,372	1,925
Gaspé.....	14	17	5	2,596	2,452	2,801
Granby.....	8	23	35	3,226	3,231	2,458
Hull.....	48	41	13	6,151	6,099	6,283
Joliette.....	83	54	53	6,263	6,540	6,564
Jonquière.....	69	26	20	3,723	3,419	3,317
Lachute.....	12	11	10	1,304	1,270	1,053
La Malbaie.....	10	11	18	3,384	3,003	3,562
La Tuque.....	5	4	10	1,437	1,213	1,207
Lévis.....	18	24	22	6,631	6,330	6,079
Louiseville.....	36	20	10	1,902	1,719	2,053
Magog.....	3	2	9	940	1,015	916
Maniwaki.....	9	54	3	1,899	1,409	1,338
Matane.....	10	10	10	4,962	4,338	5,629
Mégantic.....	13	4	1	2,004	1,703	2,146
Mont-Laurier.....	17	12	9	2,082	1,593	1,565
Montmagny.....	7	12	5	2,966	2,621	2,701
Montreal.....	1,812	1,685	1,975	93,105	93,767	86,979
New Richmond.....	7	5	4	3,001	2,807	3,183
Port Alfred.....	31	1	1	1,942	1,572	2,215
Quebec.....	436	388	393	19,469	18,455	18,936
Rimouski.....	32	29	73	6,609	6,272	6,718
Rivière du Loup.....	12	10	16	8,501	7,337	7,957
Roberval.....	31	73	19	2,141	1,719	2,015
Rouyn.....	57	67	33	4,285	3,908	3,311
Ste. Agathe.....	19	14	14	2,042	1,862	1,871
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	59	51	49	1,804	1,831	1,715
Ste. Thérèse.....	42	21	30	3,468	3,556	3,518
St. Hyacinthe.....	42	37	41	3,397	3,219	3,753
St. Jean.....	26	52	45	3,045	3,180	3,551
St. Jérôme.....	18	17	33	2,879	2,870	2,897
Sept-Îles.....	126	86	109	3,305	3,336	2,964
Shawinigan.....	47	42	43	6,384	5,756	5,213
Sherbrooke.....	152	176	147	7,441	7,484	7,054
Sorel.....	63	58	46	3,182	3,331	3,244
Thetford Mines.....	25	22	52	2,894	2,900	3,665
Trois-Rivières.....	59	44	143	7,685	7,792	7,520

TABLE D-4—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT MARCH 2, 1961

(SOURCE: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽²⁾			Registrations		
	(1)	Previous Month Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Year March 3, 1960	(1)	Previous Month Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Year March 3, 1960
	March 2, 1961			March 2, 1961		
Quebec—Cont'd.						
Val d'Or	26	40	43	2,688	2,184	2,346
Valleyfield	5	5	26	3,574	3,563	3,237
Victoriaville	30	22	25	3,264	3,441	3,470
Ville St. Georges	15	91	16	4,988	3,785	4,911
Ontario	7,272	6,658	7,376	272,086	269,346	249,667
Arnprior	114	76	59	583	540	625
Barrie	16	31	22	2,011	1,999	2,000
Belleville	99	63	54	2,987	2,856	2,821
Bracebridge	49	47	74	2,161	2,023	1,946
Brampton	33	18	22	2,145	2,191	2,388
Brantford	43	49	90	4,089	4,169	3,595
Brockville	54	50	26	1,121	1,063	981
Carleton Place	10	9	14	502	618	600
Chatham	84	122	61	3,396	2,852	2,792
Cobourg	52	53	42	1,430	1,436	1,348
Collingwood	4	3	4	1,291	1,445	1,228
Cornwall	55	48	105	4,672	4,630	4,099
Elliot Lake	18	20	40	543	552	418
Fort Erie	3	9	10	1,128	1,063	977
Fort Frances	28	64	16	969	855	945
Fort William	52	74	129	4,157	3,808	3,990
Galt	63	47	53	2,555	2,291	1,579
Gananoque	5	3	8	574	594	528
Goderich	18	14	30	951	929	1,042
Guelph	24	32	52	2,949	3,352	2,449
Hamilton	697	629	791	21,067	21,797	16,306
Hawkesbury	10	18	18	1,469	1,415	1,410
Kapuskasing	10	20	41	1,247	904	1,036
Kenora	147	8	18	1,392	1,239	1,256
Kingston	99	62	99	2,949	2,826	3,117
Kirkland Lake	45	57	61	2,024	2,016	1,958
Kitchener	98	133	150	4,609	5,232	3,999
Leamington	29	29	36	1,713	1,435	1,608
Lindsay	6	6	12	1,082	1,032	918
Listowel	23	27	15	747	774	706
London	360	295	423	7,593	7,704	7,034
Long Branch	111	105	152	5,527	5,649	5,570
Midland	11	9	21	1,769	1,824	1,801
Napanee	5	11	7	1,046	1,013	1,050
Newmarket	38	16	45	2,257	2,108	2,271
Niagara Falls	37	38	59	4,091	4,159	3,304
North Bay	54	29	15	3,342	2,933	2,735
Oakville	83	96	82	1,451	1,424	1,135
Orillia	23	13	27	1,828	1,885	1,465
Oshawa	53	50	94	5,836	5,610	5,115
Ottawa	795	683	638	10,108	9,641	9,383
Owen Sound	25	27	63	3,031	3,020	2,928
Parry Sound		1	3	854	801	919
Pembroke	62	53	66	2,730	2,579	2,933
Perth	24	16	16	813	834	893
Peterborough	37	49	67	5,358	5,110	4,680
Picton	12	3	13	745	767	730
Port Arthur	174	153	143	6,146	5,370	5,572
Port Colborne	24	18	13	1,274	1,339	1,290
Prescott	29	56	16	1,309	1,296	1,369
Renfrew	8	8	4	822	847	868
St. Catharines	274	112	135	6,312	6,344	5,297
St. Thomas	27	54	31	1,605	1,691	1,422
Sarnia	69	74	74	4,020	4,072	3,688
Sault Ste. Marie	114	127	156	4,832	4,812	2,925
Simcoe	49	53	42	2,236	2,037	1,746
Sioux Lookout	11	40	6	345	285	281
Smiths Falls	9	4	20	765	739	706
Stratford	33	20	35	1,402	1,407	1,348
Sturgeon Falls	15	12	5	1,321	1,210	1,401
Sudbury	210	197	124	6,208	5,808	5,804
Tillsonburg	25	15	12	791	646	638
Timmins	45	46	50	3,164	2,800	3,046
Toronto	1,719	1,618	2,049	66,351	66,710	64,449
Trenton	54	47	46	1,209	1,205	1,252
Walkerton	46	28	27	1,523	1,453	1,180
Wallaceburg	14	11	3	1,295	1,178	1,182
Welland	170	219	42	2,899	3,063	2,385
Weston	243	267	93	5,463	5,628	5,739
Windsor	178	151	268	11,930	12,466	10,851
Woodstock	16	17	39	2,004	1,945	1,719
Manitoba	1,427	1,299	1,000	37,353	35,548	33,567
Brandon	118	116	231	3,374	3,376	3,602
Dauphin	23	22	21	2,514	2,414	2,355
Flin Flon	20	16	41	283	290	312
Portage la Prairie	29	37	42	1,802	1,776	1,769
The Pas	78	76	69	520	498	511
Winnipeg	1,159	1,032	1,496	28,860	27,194	25,018

TABLE D-4—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT MARCH 2, 1961

(SOURCE: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽²⁾			Registrations		
	(1) March 2, 1961	Previous Month Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Year March 3, 1960	(1) March 2, 1961	Previous Month Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Year March 3, 1960
Saskatchewan	957	859	669	28,493	28,618	28,024
Estevan.....	31	18	31	790	745	756
Lloydminster.....	16	17	9	803	742	630
Moose Jaw.....	60	53	94	2,332	2,338	2,411
North Battleford.....	46	44	27	1,915	1,796	1,788
Prince Albert.....	291	343	44	3,288	3,283	3,417
Regina.....	210	174	184	7,197	6,954	6,395
Saskatoon.....	162	133	178	6,717	6,503	6,261
Swift Current.....	43	21	41	1,582	1,484	1,525
Weyburn.....	9	13	12	865	837	772
Yorkton.....	89	43	49	4,024	3,936	4,069
Alberta	1,858	1,977	1,961	45,759	44,326	40,662
Blairmore.....	3	2	8	773	778	588
Calgary.....	466	430	509	13,454	13,292	12,470
Drumheller.....	69	7	13	876	711	816
Edmonton.....	962	1,173	1,082	20,902	20,044	19,203
Edson.....	57	42	64	710	638	579
Grande Prairie.....	32	41	.....	1,356	1,308	.....
Lethbridge.....	66	73	106	3,660	3,701	3,703
Medicine Hat.....	82	148	88	1,938	1,829	1,567
Red Deer.....	131	61	91	2,090	2,025	1,736
British Columbia	1,478	1,477	1,759	91,344	94,168	78,995
Chilliwack.....	29	23	40	2,540	2,646	2,123
Courtenay.....	13	15	98	1,814	1,639	1,296
Cranbrook.....	17	12	8	1,667	1,531	1,451
Dawson Creek.....	11	19	7	1,389	1,325	1,397
Duncan.....	27	42	37	1,206	1,457	1,020
Kamloops.....	13	3	10	1,823	1,874	1,689
Kelowna.....	22	25	18	2,146	2,208	2,016
Kitimat.....	3	3	65	281	275	241
Mission City.....	29	28	14	1,787	1,985	1,635
Nanaimo.....	6	16	16	1,974	2,041	1,521
Nelson.....	13	15	16	1,620	1,619	1,518
New Westminster.....	149	172	183	12,782	13,155	10,432
Penticton.....	16	25	21	2,310	2,280	2,186
Port Alberni.....	28	41	33	1,110	1,355	917
Prince George.....	62	38	66	2,360	2,402	1,819
Prince Rupert.....	19	15	15	2,135	2,326	1,866
Princeton.....	25	4	6	682	711	524
Quesnel.....	17	22	26	1,256	1,276	969
Trail.....	57	57	35	1,554	1,536	1,522
Vancouver.....	680	599	816	39,312	40,651	34,018
Vernon.....	25	11	24	3,059	3,083	2,825
Victoria.....	120	133	178	5,756	5,946	5,371
Whitehorse.....	97	159	29	772	847	639
Canada	15,299	17,243	19,107	878,342	854,738	817,053
Males.....	8,786	8,866	8,431	691,351	668,766	634,332
Females.....	9,513	8,377	10,676	186,991	185,972	182,721

(1) Preliminary subject to revision.

(2) Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

TABLE D-5—PLACEMENTS EFFECTED BY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, 1956-1961

(SOURCE: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Year	Total	Male	Female	Atlantic Region	Quebec Region	Ontario Region	Prairie Region	Pacific Region
1956.....	1,046,979	748,464	298,515	68,522	252,783	379,085	210,189	136,400
1957.....	877,704	586,780	290,924	59,412	215,335	309,077	185,962	107,918
1958.....	840,129	548,663	291,486	56,385	198,386	287,112	181,772	116,474
1959.....	986,073	661,872	324,201	70,352	239,431	336,527	211,951	127,812
1960.....	958,300	641,872	316,428	86,848	252,019	302,048	198,474	118,911
1960 (2 months).....	111,881	74,318	37,563	10,301	31,626	38,363	20,933	10,568
1961 (2 months).....	117,083	76,822	40,261	11,746	35,779	35,752	23,713	10,093

E—Unemployment Insurance

**TABLE E-1—BENEFICIARIES AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY PROVINCE,
FEBRUARY 1961**

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province	Estimated Average Number of Beneficiaries Per Week (in thousands)	Weeks Paid	Amount of Benefit Paid \$
Newfoundland.....	37.0	147,858	3,420,997
Prince Edward Island.....	6.5	25,824	545,170
Nova Scotia.....	38.0	152,022	3,404,317
New Brunswick.....	36.9	147,403	3,253,126
Quebec.....	224.0	895,828	21,563,499
Ontario.....	225.1	900,225	21,885,857
Manitoba.....	32.4	129,409	3,146,673
Saskatchewan.....	25.7	102,762	2,493,876
Alberta.....	37.0	147,842	3,663,309
British Columbia.....	75.1	300,366	7,812,098
Total, Canada, February 1961.....	737.4	2,949,539	70,988,922
Total, Canada, January, 1961.....	672.5	2,824,373	67,660,186
Total, Canada, February 1960.....	677.3	2,844,711	62,585,987

**TABLE E-2—CLAIMANTS CURRENTLY REPORTING TO LOCAL OFFICES BY
NUMBER OF WEEKS ON CLAIM, PROVINCE AND SEX, AND PERCENTAGE
POSTAL, FEBRUARY 28, 1961**

(Counted on last working day of the month)

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province and Sex	Total claimants	Number of weeks on claim							Percent- age Postal	February 29, 1960 Total claimants
		2 or Less	3-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	Over 20		
Canada.....	872,842	145,485	77,064	175,223	234,466	102,977	45,144	92,483	39.0	814,241
Male.....	697,239	117,094	62,441	142,425	199,298	83,487	33,766	55,728	42.5	645,123
Female.....	175,603	28,391	14,623	32,798	35,168	19,490	11,378	33,755	25.0	169,118
Newfoundland.....	40,164	4,095	2,382	7,551	17,864	4,195	1,413	2,664	81.5	38,702
Male.....	38,101	3,840	2,232	7,141	17,416	4,008	1,281	2,183	82.9	36,804
Female.....	2,063	255	150	410	448	187	132	481	55.9	1,898
Prince Edward Island.....	7,915	530	414	1,647	4,081	771	186	286	79.2	8,305
Male.....	6,873	451	357	1,407	3,502	651	142	163	81.4	7,137
Female.....	1,242	79	57	240	579	120	44	123	67.3	1,168
Nova Scotia.....	47,972	7,482	4,528	11,116	13,819	4,810	2,000	4,217	55.7	43,144
Male.....	42,068	6,668	3,964	9,814	12,606	4,229	1,658	3,129	57.4	37,209
Female.....	5,904	814	564	1,302	1,213	581	342	1,088	43.8	5,935
New Brunswick.....	44,584	5,447	3,340	10,050	15,078	5,338	2,097	3,234	72.6	41,719
Male.....	38,034	4,802	2,917	8,862	13,378	4,268	1,563	2,244	75.1	35,079
Female.....	6,550	645	423	1,188	1,700	1,070	534	990	57.9	6,640
Quebec.....	274,572	49,037	26,146	55,812	70,429	30,703	13,459	28,986	40.9	266,287
Male.....	224,537	40,852	22,390	47,596	60,611	25,028	10,239	17,821	44.4	216,807
Female.....	50,035	8,185	3,756	8,216	9,818	5,675	3,220	11,165	25.3	49,480
Ontario.....	257,967	45,150	23,057	48,959	62,978	29,909	14,591	33,323	23.5	238,286
Male.....	191,748	33,653	17,380	36,861	49,841	22,973	10,365	20,675	24.7	174,111
Female.....	66,219	11,497	5,877	12,098	13,137	6,936	4,226	12,648	19.7	64,175
Manitoba.....	39,390	7,110	3,943	9,155	10,121	5,001	1,678	2,382	32.5	34,096
Male.....	31,264	5,505	3,027	7,153	8,618	4,154	1,263	1,544	36.9	26,522
Female.....	8,126	1,605	916	2,002	1,503	847	415	838	15.2	7,574
Saskatchewan.....	28,398	3,935	2,399	6,419	8,794	3,993	1,274	1,584	52.7	27,222
Male.....	23,261	3,199	1,937	5,085	7,751	3,463	965	861	56.9	22,300
Female.....	5,137	736	462	1,334	1,043	530	309	723	34.1	4,922
Alberta.....	44,116	8,214	4,589	9,770	9,767	6,103	2,368	3,325	32.2	38,635
Male.....	35,161	6,670	3,669	7,731	8,325	5,088	1,693	1,985	34.9	30,454
Female.....	8,955	1,544	900	2,039	1,442	1,015	675	1,340	21.6	8,181
British Columbia.....	87,764	14,485	6,286	14,744	21,535	12,154	6,078	12,482	30.9	77,845
Male.....	66,392	11,454	4,568	10,775	17,250	9,625	4,597	8,123	33.3	58,700
Female.....	21,372	3,031	1,718	3,969	4,285	2,529	1,481	4,359	23.3	19,145

TABLE E-3—INITIAL AND RENEWAL CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCE, FEBRUARY, 1961

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province	Claims filed at Local Offices			Disposal of Claims and Claims Pending at End of Month			
	Total*	Initial	Renewal	Total Disposed of†	Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit	Pending
Newfoundland.....	6,761	5,095	1,666	7,032	5,843	1,189	2,145
Prince Edward Island.....	981	809	172	1,072	940	132	235
Nova Scotia.....	11,627	7,354	4,273	12,695	11,492	1,203	2,154
New Brunswick.....	9,373	7,363	2,010	9,998	8,567	1,431	2,205
Quebec.....	76,000	55,149	20,851	80,562	69,969	10,593	22,975
Ontario.....	75,872	51,840	24,032	81,788	71,755	10,033	19,671
Manitoba.....	10,484	8,195	2,289	11,423	9,977	1,446	2,369
Saskatchewan.....	6,396	5,133	1,263	6,842	5,909	933	1,694
Alberta.....	13,742	9,893	3,849	14,342	12,514	1,828	3,415
British Columbia.....	23,368	15,871	7,497	24,284	20,930	3,354	6,115
Total, Canada, February 1961.....	234,604	166,702	67,902	250,038	217,896	32,142	62,978
Total, Canada, January 1961.....	344,237	254,949	89,288	388,252	338,681	49,571	78,414
Total, Canada, February 1960.....	240,271	175,348	64,923	246,270	212,045	34,225	63,767

* In addition, revised claims received numbered 52,893.

† In addition, 56,189 revised claims were disposed of. Of these, 7,424 were special requests not granted and 1,516 were appeals by claimants. There were 13,188 revised claims pending at the end of the month.

TABLE E-4—ESTIMATES OF THE INSURED POPULATION UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

End of	Total	Employed	Claimants
1961—January.....	4,259,000	3,412,100	846,900
1960—December.....	4,288,000	3,533,900	754,100
November.....	4,151,000	3,665,800	485,200
October.....	4,042,000	3,711,800	330,200
September.....	4,037,000	3,757,500	279,500
August.....	4,040,000	3,759,800	280,200
July.....	4,024,000	3,729,900	294,100
June.....	4,048,000	3,751,600	296,400
May.....	3,988,000	3,623,700	384,300
April.....	4,222,000	3,507,100	714,900
March.....	4,307,000	3,484,000	823,000
February.....	4,308,000	3,493,800	814,200
January.....	4,296,000	3,513,500	782,500

F—Prices

TABLE F-1—TOTAL AND MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1957 Weighted

(1949 = 100)

Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

—	Total	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation and Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
1957—Year.....	122.6	118.6	127.3	108.2	133.2	139.9	134.2	109.1
1958—Year.....	125.7	122.9	129.3	109.5	136.6	146.6	142.0	110.1
1959—Year.....	127.2	122.1	131.5	109.7	140.5	151.0	144.4	113.8
1960—Year.....	128.4	122.6	132.9	111.0	141.1	154.8	145.6	115.8
1960—April.....	128.3	122.1	132.7	110.6	142.3	154.7	144.8	115.8
May.....	128.2	122.0	132.8	111.0	141.0	155.1	145.4	115.7
June.....	128.6	122.6	132.9	111.2	141.1	155.4	145.4	115.7
July.....	128.3	122.6	132.9	111.1	139.9	155.4	145.0	115.8
August.....	128.6	123.3	133.1	110.5	140.2	154.9	145.1	115.8
September.....	128.2	122.5	133.2	110.7	138.8	154.9	145.1	115.8
October.....	128.7	123.5	133.3	111.3	138.7	155.7	145.8	115.8
November.....	129.1	123.5	133.3	112.4	141.9	154.7	146.6	115.8
December.....	129.3	124.2	133.3	112.4	141.8	154.9	146.6	115.8
1961—January.....	129.2	124.4	133.2	111.6	141.1	155.0	146.3	115.8
February.....	128.9	124.0	133.1	111.5	141.1	154.6	146.7	115.7
March.....	129.1	124.0	133.2	111.8	141.0	154.4	146.6	115.7
April.....	129.1	123.9	133.2	111.9	141.0	155.3	145.5	115.8

TABLE F-2—CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH 1961

(1949 = 100)

—	Total			Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
	March 1960	February 1961	March 1961					
1) St. John's, Nfld.....	114.5	116.2	116.5	110.4	114.9	110.7	112.0	132.9
Halifax.....	126.7	128.0	128.0	118.7	135.7	121.1	129.5	140.6
Saint John.....	128.9	129.8	129.7	122.9	140.1	120.8	124.5	143.2
Montreal.....	126.5	129.4	129.0	127.8	146.2	107.5	119.0	139.0
Ottawa.....	127.4	129.4	130.1	123.5	149.3	115.0	122.4	140.7
Toronto.....	129.2	131.0	130.9	122.9	152.9	114.7	123.6	139.9
Winnipeg.....	124.0	126.9	127.0	123.1	135.8	116.9	119.5	137.3
Saskatoon—Regina.....	123.4	124.5	124.8	119.3	124.7	124.3	126.2	130.7
Edmonton—Calgary.....	123.3	124.7	124.5	117.7	125.5	120.6	127.4	133.4
Vancouver.....	128.7	129.9	129.6	122.5	137.5	117.0	135.8	137.2

N.B. Indexes above measure percentage changes in prices over time in each city and should not be used to compare actual levels of prices as between cities.

1) St. John's index on the base June 1951 = 100.

G—Strikes and Lockouts

Statistical information on work stoppages in Canada is compiled by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour on the basis of reports from the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The first three tables in this section cover strikes and lockouts involving six or more workers and lasting at least one working day, and strikes and lockouts lasting less than one day or involving fewer than six workers but exceeding a total of nine man-days. The number of workers involved includes all workers reported on strike or locked out, whether or not they all belonged to the unions directly involved in the disputes leading to work stoppages. Workers indirectly affected, such as those laid off as a result of a work stoppage, are not included. For further notes on the series see page 422, April issue.

TABLE G-1—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1956-1961

Month or Year	Strikes and Lockouts Beginning During Month or Year	Strikes and Lockouts in Existence During Month or Year			
		Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved	Duration in Man-Days	
				Man-Days	Per Cent of Estimated Working Time
1956.....	221	229	88,680	1,246,000	0.11
1957.....	242	249	91,409	1,634,880	0.14
1958.....	253	262	112,397	2,872,340	0.24
1959.....	203	218	100,127	2,286,900	0.19
*1960.....	272	278	48,812	747,120	0.06
*1960: March.....	21	30	3,381	29,270	0.03
April.....	16	30	2,482	21,480	0.02
May.....	22	39	7,191	75,260	0.07
June.....	24	41	7,249	51,240	0.04
July.....	22	37	5,186	39,100	0.03
August.....	32	43	10,856	127,560	0.11
September.....	33	57	13,072	115,280	0.10
October.....	34	59	9,242	92,640	0.09
November.....	28	61	5,889	52,520	0.05
December.....	12	29	1,891	30,160	0.03
*1961: January.....	6	21	2,346	28,140	0.03
February.....	8	18	1,601	20,320	0.02
March.....	21	34	4,426	41,160	0.04

* Preliminary.

TABLE G-2—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, MARCH 1961, BY INDUSTRY

(Preliminary)

Industry	Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved	Man-Days
Agriculture.....	1	22	40
Logging.....			
Fishing.....			
Mining.....			
Manufacturing.....	15	3,424	36,070
Construction.....	10	650	3,240
Transportation, etc.....	1	20	10
Public utilities.....			
Trade.....	3	88	750
Service.....	4	222	1,050
All industries.....	34	4,426	41,160

TABLE G-3—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, MARCH 1961, BY JURISDICTION

(Preliminary)

Jurisdiction	Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved	Man-Days
Newfoundland.....			
Prince Edward Island.....			
Nova Scotia.....	1	1,120	7,840
New Brunswick.....			
Quebec.....	8	1,725	24,640
Ontario.....	22	1,473	7,990
Manitoba.....			
Saskatchewan.....	1	53	370
Alberta.....	1	14	140
British Columbia.....	1	41	180
Federal.....			
All jurisdictions.....	34	4,426	41,160

TABLE G-4—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS INVOLVING 100 OR MORE WORKERS,
MARCH 1961

(Preliminary)

Industry Employer Location	Union	Workers Involved	Duration in Man-Days		Starting Date Termin- ation Date	Major Issues ~ Result
			March	Accu- mulated		
MANUFACTURING <i>Paper Products</i> Building Products, Pont-Rouge, Que.	Pulp and Paper Workers' Federation (CNTU)	290 (20)	7,540	22,040	Nov. 24	Wages~
<i>Transportation Equipment</i> Canadian Vickers (Marine Division), Montreal, Que.	Metal Trades Fed- eration (CNTU)	1,150	12,650	12,650	Mar. 15 Mar. 30	Wages, hours, pension plan~6¢ an hr. wage in- crease from Jan. 1961, 4¢ an hr. eff. Jan. 1962, 5¢ an hr. July 1962; reduc- tion in hours Jan. 1963, pension plan.
Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Windsor, Ont.	Auto Workers Loc. 444 (AFL-CIO/CLC)	330 (1,170)	330	330	Mar. 16 Mar. 17	Interpretation of senior- ity clause~Return of workers.
Halifax Shipyards, Halifax, Dartmouth, N.S.	Marine Workers' Federation Locs. 1 & 13 (CLC)	1,120	7,840	7,840	Mar. 22	Wages~
<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries</i> Sperry Gyroscope Co. of Canada, St. Laurent, Que.	I.U.E. Loc. 514 (AFL-CIO/CLC)	110	2,420	7,540	Sep. 15	Wages~
CONSTRUCTION Five electrical contractors, Maitland, Ont.	I.B.E.W. Loc. 115 (AFL-CIO/CLC)	135	660	660	Mar. 6 Mar. 14	Travelling and living allowances~Provision of free bus transportation.
Seven building sub-contractors, Oshawa, Ont.	Bricklayers Loc. 40 (AFL-CIO/CLC)	155	780	780	Mar. 6 Mar. 13	Wages~Sub-contractors released by general con- tractor.
Frid. Construction, London, Ont.	Carpenters Loc. 1946 (AFL-CIO/CLC) Structural Iron Workers Loc. 700 (AFL-CIO/ CLC)	170	170	170	Mar. 13 Mar. 14	Jurisdictional dispute~ Referral to Ontario La- bour Relations Board.
SERVICE <i>Recreational Service</i> Canadian National Sportman's Show, Toronto, Ont.	Carpenters Loc. 27 (AFL-CIO/CLC)	150	450	450	Mar. 2 Mar. 5	Letting contracts to non- union contractors~Re- turn of workers.

Figures in parentheses indicate the number of workers indirectly affected.

H—Industrial Accidents

TABLE H-1—INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES IN CANADA BY MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1928-1960

	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Public Utilities	Transportation, Storage and Communications	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
1928.....	194	176	43	260	201	250	34	353	64	102	114	117	1,677
1929.....	156	235	54	234	250	293	40	326	58	1	114	117	1,766
1930.....	122	175	36	258	196	324	42	327	58	1	117	117	1,655
1931.....	163	76	40	158	142	217	44	205	43	3	97	1	1,188
1932.....	154	73	30	123	116	124	21	196	51	2	83	1	974
1933.....	111	91	36	112	103	65	15	161	48	3	63	1	808
1934.....	151	114	47	144	103	118	20	165	52	1	86	1	1,000
1935.....	124	116	38	175	133	103	25	184	44	1	66	1	1,009
1936.....	127	133	57	181	112	105	14	240	45	2	86	2	1,071
1937.....	156	149	52	201	157	170	23	227	46	1	65	1	1,247
1938.....	156	143	30	253	136	154	19	166	44	1	66	1	1,167
1939.....	162	148	29	189	110	133	25	181	44	1	70	1	1,107
1940.....	127	177	34	175	144	173	25	236	51	1	65	1	1,208
1941.....	144	178	24	262	263	176	30	317	65	1	93	1	1,553
1942.....	107	170	34	199	315	227	21	318	44	1	84	1	1,510
1943.....	99	151	49	213	310	154	16	334	59	1	79	1	1,465
1944.....	109	137	34	159	271	100	17	264	53	1	59	1	1,204
1945.....	114	166	20	188	269	127	24	292	52	1	88	5	1,345
1946.....	119	145	41	174	346	132	22	237	53	3	99	7	1,378
1947.....	117	192	30	190	265	170	40	289	57	8	110	8	1,476
1948.....	94	171	30	194	288	182	45	248	45	3	106	1	1,387
1949 ⁽¹⁾	113	141	32	201	249	152	42	249	43	2	131	4	1,359
1950 ⁽¹⁾	58	160	42	173	243	156	61	193	54	1	119	1	1,259
1951 ⁽¹⁾	97	179	20	188	219	213	31	240	49	3	130	1	1,369
1952 ⁽¹⁾	102	176	21	212	228	248	42	242	44	1	102	1	1,418
1953 ⁽¹⁾	114	167	33	187	242	223	35	178	58	4	80	1	1,321
1954 ⁽¹⁾	100	168	31	204	207	233	26	193	53	3	73	1	1,296
1955 ⁽¹⁾	88	183	32	179	219	243	42	211	50	5	74	1	1,326
1956.....	106	197	18	250	200	312	30	228	56	1	64	1	1,462
1957.....	92	141	23	185	209	340	42	207	66	2	80	1	1,387
1958.....	97	129	38	231	166	281	31	163	40	4	89	1	1,269
1959.....	101	143	72	175	195	297	33	182	50	2	76	1	1,326
1960 ⁽²⁾	69	124	25	175	175	187	36	151	50	2	92	1	1,086

(1) Prior to 1956 the Department had classified as "industrial" fatalities, deaths which occurred at the place of work of the deceased person even though such deaths were not the result of a condition or event connected with the employment of the person concerned. This practice has been discontinued. Figures for the years 1949 to 1955 have been revised accordingly.

(2) These figures are preliminary. They include 884 reported by the Workmen's Compensation Boards and the Board of Transport Commissioners and 202 compiled from other sources some of which will presently be reported by the Boards. The 202 fatalities were distributed as follows: Agriculture 67; Logging 15; Fishing and Trapping 20; Mining 9; Manufacturing 11; Construction 26; Public Utilities 3; Transportation, Storage and Communications 29; Trade 3; Finance 2; Service 17.

TABLE II-2—INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Causes	1960(a)			1959(c)			TOTAL
	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Striking Against and Stepping on Objects:							
Tools	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Machinery	1	1	2	1	1	1	4
Belts, pulleys, chains, lines, etc.	1	5	2	1	1	3	4
Working materials	1	3	6	4	1	3	16
Nails and spikes	1	12	1	2	3	5	21
Buildings and structures (including parts of these such as doors, windows, etc.)	1	3	1	1	5	20	47
Working surfaces	1	3	2	1	4	3	5
Miscellaneous	1	2	1	1	1	2	18
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Struck by:							
Tools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machinery	1	1	2	1	1	4	1
Belts, pulleys, chains, lines, etc.	1	5	2	1	1	7	10
Cranes, derricks, other hoisting or conveying apparatus	1	3	6	4	1	5	16
Automobiles or trucks	1	12	1	2	3	36	37
Tractors, loadmobiles, etc.	1	1	3	1	1	2	6
Mine or quarry cars	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
Train or other railway vehicles	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Streetcars	1	28	5	1	1	1	1
Other motor-driven transportation vehicles, N.E.C.	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Man-powered vehicles and craft	1	1	4	2	1	1	1
Objects thrown or kicked back by tools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Objects thrown or kicked back by machines	1	2	6	1	1	4	1
Objects being hoisted or conveyed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Objects falling or flying in mines and quarries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Materials being handled by fellow worker	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Materials being handled by victim	1	14	2	1	1	1	30
Materials falling from stockpiles and loads	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Another person (other than acts of violence)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Animals	1	43	1	1	1	1	60
Falling trees or limbs	2	12	1	16	1	1	1
Ladders or easements	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Flying particles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Animal-drawn vehicles	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Total	11	69	63	44	52	4	15
							15
							372

Caught In, On or Between:

Total.

Collisions (including derailments, wrecks, etc., but not

Loss, ships, struck in or between	16
Involving steam railways.	1
Involving street railways.	1
Involving automobiles and trucks	12
Involving tractors, loadmobilies, etc.	20
Involving mine and quarry cars.	34
Involving water craft.	14
Involving aircraft.	5
Involving other transport agencies	1
Involving elevators and other hosting and conveying apparatus	1
Involving animal-drawn vehicles and implements	1
Involving miscellaneous agencies	1

Falls and Slips

3) Falls on same level

Due to rough ground or floor surfaces	1
Due to collapse of resistance.	1
Due to tripping over or stepping on object.	1
Due to slippery surface.	1
Due to slipping while handling materials.	1
Due to slipping while operating machines.	1
Due to physical condition of workman	1
Due to vehicles in motion (other than struck by collision, etc.)	4
Miscellaneous	1

Sub Total

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TABLE H-2—INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Causes	1960(a)		1959(b)		TOTAL
	1	2	1	2	
(b) falls to different levels					
From ladders or stairs.....	1	8	2	1	16
From scaffolds and stagings.....	6	12	2	2	22
From platforms, ramps and stationary vehicles.....	2	5	1	1	13
From buildings, roofs and towers.....	4	11	2	1	31
From bridges, trestles and railwalks.....	1	3	1	1	6
From poles, trees, logs and stumps.....	1	3	1	1	2
From stockpiles and pads.....	2	1	1	1	6
From moving railway vehicles.....	5	1	1	4	9
From other moving transportation vehicles.....	1	3	1	3	3
Into holds of vessels.....	1	5	2	2	12
Into shafts, pits, excavations, etc.....	1	23	9	7	30
Into rivers, lakes, sea, or harbours.....	1	3	1	1	5
Into storage bunkers.....	1	3	1	1	2
Into tanks, vats or kilns.....	1	3	1	1	3
Miscellaneous falls to different levels.....	1	3	1	1	2
Sub Total.....	9	26	19	13	133
Total.....	13	27	19	13	218
Conflagrations, Temperature Extremes and Explosions:					
Confagurations.....	2	1	1	3	7
Exposure to welding flashes.....	1	1	1	1	1
Exposure to cold or cold substances.....	1	1	1	1	1
Exposure to steam or other hot vapours.....	1	1	1	1	1
Exposure to hot liquids or molten metal.....	1	1	1	1	1
Exposure to heat or hot substances, N.E.C.....	1	1	1	1	1
Explosions—blasting accidents.....	7	1	1	1	1
Explosions of coal and/or dust.....	1	1	1	1	1
Air blasts (burns) in mines.....	2	4	3	2	12
Explosions of steam pressure apparatus.....	1	1	1	1	1
Explosions of liquid air, gas pressure apparatus.....	1	2	1	1	3
Explosions of gasoline and/or oil.....	1	1	1	1	1
Explosion of chemicals.....	1	1	1	1	1
Ammunition and firearms (accidental).....	1	1	2	1	5
Other explosions.....	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	4	10	14	10	57
Total.....	1	6	12	11	21
TOTAL	6	3	4	11	21
TOTAL	5	4	5	4	9
					89

Inhalation, Contact, Absorptions, Ingestion (asphyxiation, poisoning, etc., and Industrial Diseases:

Exposure to acids, alkalis and similar chemicals.....	2	1	1	1	3	3	5	1	21	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Exposure to poisonous gasses.....			4	16	1	1	1		67			37	18	2		6	3	
Exposure to dust (silicosis, etc.) (a).....			41	16												22	67	
Exposure to radioactive vegetation.....																		
Exposure to radioactive substances.....																		
Industrial Diseases, N.E.C.....																		
Exposure to miscellaneous poisonous agencies.....																		
Total.....	2	2	43	21	2	1	3	3	8	85	3	1	40	24	8	1	1	5
Contact with Electric Current																		
Lightning accidents.....	1	2																
Exposure to or contact with electricity.....	1	1	5	10	13	22	7	1		60	1	1	1	2	17	25	11	4
Total.....	2	3	5	10	14	22	7	1	64	1	1	3	17	25	12	4	4	4
Over-exertion																		
Over-exertion resulting in strains, hernia, etc.....		1		1	4	2		1	1		8		18		1	2	4	3
Total.....	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	8	18	18	18	18	1	2	4	3	7
Miscellaneous Accident Types																		
Violence.....																		
Bites, stings, etc., by animals, reptiles and insects.....																		
Infection, N.E.C.....																		
Miscellaneous.....																		
Total.....	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	4	11	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	1
Grand Total.....	69	124	25	175	175	187	36	151	50	2	92	1,086*	101	143	72	175	195	297

(1) Preliminary.

(2) Revised.

(3) Most of these workers may have been incapacitated for some years; this number does not represent the workers who have contracted this disease in 1960.

* See footnote (2) Table H-1.

TABLE II-3. INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	1959(2)												1960(2)												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	B.C.	Alta.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	B.C.	Alta.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	
Agriculture.....	1	3	4	6	40	5	6	3	1	...	...	69	2	13	50	8	13	11	4	...	...	...	...	101
Logging.....	2	...	1	8	17	19	...	6	71	...	...	124	...	1	6	26	27	...	1	1	81	...	...	13
Fishing and Trapping.....	1	...	14	1	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	25	20	2	5	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	72
Mining and Quarrying.....	7	...	15	4	17	65	4	8	16	38	1	175	7	15	...	20	62	6	4	16	43	2	119	175	
Metaliferous mining.....	2	...	14	58	2	2	28	1	...	...	107	2	28	14	...	15	58	5	2	1	34	2	...	21
Coal mining.....	5	...	16	4	3	7	2	1	6	10	8	40	5	1	...	5	4	1	2	12	5	...	35		
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	4	...	8	2	51	66	6	2	17	19	1	175	4	4	4	48	91	1	2	11	30	...	135		
Manufacturing.....	4	...	2	7	6	3	1	4	1	...	24	...	4	4	1	4	5	1	2	...	...	...	185	
Foot and beverages.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rubber products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leather products.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Textile products (except clothing).....	3	...	1	2	13	1	5	...	4	10	...	41	3	...	1	2	7	10	...	1	16	...	...	3
Clothing (textile and fur).....	...	...	3	7	7	5	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	5	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Wood products.....	1	...	2	6	23	2	1	4	2	...	40	1	...	1	1	...	7	41	...	1	2	7	...	58	
Paper products.....	...	...	2	...	4	1	1	2	3	...	12	...	1	...	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
Printing, publishing and allied trades.....	3	...	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	...	11	4	1	...	3	2	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	11
Iron and steel products.....	1	...	2	3	8	8	3	1	1	...	9	11	1	1	3	7	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
Transportation equipment.....	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	2	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	14
Non-ferrous metal products.....	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	5	...	1	...	...	35
Electrical, apparatus and supplies.....	...	...	3	3	4	7	2	...	3	...	3	9	1	1	2	5	5	...	2	5	...	...	...	10
Non-metallic mineral products.....	...	...	5	3	3	3	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	5	...	2
Chemical products.....	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction.....	2	1	6	7	44	65	6	8	23	25	...	187	9	2	11	6	98	86	14	15	41	15	...	297	
Buildings and structures.....	1	1	1	3	27	32	4	3	13	13	...	98	6	2	6	3	58	46	9	10	19	7	...	166	
Highway and bridge.....	1	1	2	1	13	26	2	3	10	9	...	67	5	2	5	3	21	3	5	10	6	6	...	96	
Miscellaneous.....	3	2	...	2	9	9	3	1	2	5	...	36	1	...	3	...	8	10	3	1	4	3	...	33	
Public Utilities.....	3	2	...	2	9	9	3	1	2	5	...	36	1	...	3	...	8	10	3	1	4	3	...	33	
Transportation, Storage and Communications.....	2	1	10	6	33	43	7	7	17	21	4	151	3	1	7	6	49	40	6	14	18	37	1	182	
Steam railways.....	2	...	4	1	10	12	1	1	5	6	...	42	2	...	3	2	12	14	1	2	6	14	...	66	
Street and electric railways.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water transportation(d).....	6	4	9	4	1	1	...	7	2	...	32	1	1	1	2	13	3	1	1	5	7	...	29
Air Transportation(e).....	1	1	6	1	1	1	...	7	2	...	12	2	1	1	2	13	3	1	1	5	7	...	18
Local and highway transportation.....	...	...	1	1	6	18	5	4	9	5	...	48	3	2	16	18	1	6	7	9	1	1	...	63
Storage.....	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	10

Telegraphs and telephones.....	6
Express.....	
Unclassified.....	
Trade.....	50
Wholesale.....	21
Retail.....	29
Finance.....	2
Service.....	
Public administration.....	76
Laundring, dyeing and cleaning.....	51
Personal, domestic and business.....	2
Total.....	15
28	6
59	39
199	365
34	37
191	208
10	1,096*
46	6
51	62
232	410
45	56
115	250
3	3

(1) Includes accidents to seamen and airmen on Canadian craft only; any such accidents occurring outside of Canada are assigned to the province from which craft were operated.

(2) Preliminary Figures

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(3) Revised figures for 1959.
* See footnote (2) Table H-1.

TABLE H-4—INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES IN CANADA IN 1960, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

(1) Preliminary figures.

(2) Revised figures.

(3) Annual average compiled from the Labour Force Bulletin published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE H-5—INDUSTRIAL INJURIES, NON-FATAL AND FATAL, IN CANADA,
REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS

Province	Medical Aid Only ⁽¹⁾	Temporary Disability	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Total
1956					
Newfoundland.....	5,926	4,831	86	12	10,855
Prince Edward Island.....	786	663	13	7	1,469
Nova Scotia.....	10,628	7,629	549	84	18,890
New Brunswick.....	7,279	8,983	195	25	16,482
Quebec.....				212	106,004
Ontario.....	164,416	65,313	2,250	312	232,291
Manitoba.....	12,341	5,843	128	30	18,342
Saskatchewan.....	10,813	9,202	130	50	20,195
Alberta.....	27,363	21,336	769	126	49,594
British Columbia.....	49,635	28,210	1,191	229	79,265
Total.					553,387
1957					
Newfoundland.....	4,876	3,743	32	7	8,858
Prince Edward Island.....	779	606	4	4	1,393
Nova Scotia.....	9,953	7,003	614	53	17,623
New Brunswick.....	6,783	7,700	202	26	14,711
Quebec.....				291	110,401
Ontario.....	177,154	68,722	2,278	338	248,492
Manitoba.....	12,508	5,650	226	30	18,414
Saskatchewan.....	11,191	9,386	174	52	20,803
Alberta.....	25,808	20,236	784	105	46,933
British Columbia.....	48,738	25,620	1,322	191	75,871
Total.					563,299
1958					
Newfoundland.....	4,663	3,410	91	15	8,179
Prince Edward Island.....	843	616	6	3	1,468
Nova Scotia.....	8,961	6,075	651	110	15,797
New Brunswick.....	7,402	5,773	175	35	13,385
Quebec.....				206	95,868
Ontario.....	161,355	64,441	2,440	303	228,539
Manitoba.....	12,983	5,314	259	32	18,588
Saskatchewan.....	11,136	9,320	202	41	20,699
Alberta.....	25,995	19,033	781	103	45,912
British Columbia.....	40,753	20,951	1,249	156	63,109
Total.					511,544
1959					
Newfoundland.....	5,142	4,134	92	17	9,385
Prince Edward Island.....	1,038	800	20	3	1,861
Nova Scotia.....	10,373	6,451	591	47	17,462
New Brunswick.....	7,076	6,336	148	27	13,587
Quebec.....				188	99,258
Ontario.....	179,358	70,225	2,612	309	252,504
Manitoba.....	12,983	5,314	259	32	18,588
Saskatchewan.....	11,932	9,670	151	47	21,800
Alberta.....	27,602	19,743	815	117	48,277
British Columbia.....	41,324	21,717	1,134	161	64,336
Total.					547,058
1960 ⁽²⁾					
Newfoundland.....	5,517	3,935	56	19	9,527
Prince Edward Island.....	915	520	2	3	1,440
Nova Scotia.....	9,217	7,170	60	36	16,483
New Brunswick.....	11,482	7,585	212	32	19,311
Quebec.....				220	100,704
Ontario.....	172,498	64,992	2,710	269	240,469
Manitoba.....	12,787	8,931	331	22	22,071
Saskatchewan.....	12,099	11,475	150	36	23,760
Alberta.....	26,457	19,101	797	116	46,471
British Columbia.....	38,715	21,518	1,037	161	61,431
Total.					541,667

(1) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for compensation; the period varies in the several provinces.

(2) Preliminary figures.

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